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THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.

What It Has Done in the Way of Reconstruction.

A Commission to Visit the President in Behalf of Jeff. Davis.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

A dispatch has also been received by the President announcing the following action by the South Carolina Convention:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 28.

The convention is adjourned after a most harmonious and unanimous session of fifteen days. They have repealed the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, equalized the representation of the Senate and taxation throughout the State, giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, ordered voting in the Legislature by *viva voce*, indorsed the Administration unanimously, directed a commission to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of the colored population.

They have likewise appointed Judge WARDLAW, ALFRED HUGER and Col. DEWKINS to visit your Excellency in reference to JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gov. MAGRATH and Mr. TRENHOLM.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature take place on the 18th of October, and JAMES D. GRB is nominated for Governor.

It is understood that Gov. PERRY will be sent to the United States Senate.

The members of Congress will be elected in November.

An extra session of the Legislature meets on the 25th of October.

All are loyal and in good spirits.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Alabama State Convention to-day debated the election ordinance, and finally agreed that all State elections should be left to the people, and that the first election should take place on the first Monday in November.

The ordinance providing for the apportionment of the State representation in Congress was read and discussed at length, when the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

The President has been informed by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, by a vote of 60 to 19, has passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are thereby declared void, and that the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are thereby forbidden to ratify the same, or assume to provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof; and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Confederate States, its agents or its authority.

The convention has also decided, by a vote of sixty-one to twenty-five, to submit the amendments to the constitution to a popular vote.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Fourth Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Sept. 15, 1865.

The convention met at the usual morning hour, and put through a small amount of unimportant business, when Mr. DOX, of Northern Alabama, offered the following resolutions, which, on his own motion, were laid over until to-morrow:

Whereas, the object for which this convention was assembled, was that such measures might be adopted as should be deemed necessary to restore the State of Alabama to its proper relations to the Government of the United States, and this object being accomplished the duty of this convention at its present session will have been performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That it will not be expedient for the convention, at its present session, to consider or act upon any propositions changing the Constitution of the State of Alabama as it existed prior to the 11th of January, 1861, excepting by the adoption of the following; and

1. An ordinance providing for the adoption and repeal of the ordinance of secession, passed Jan. 11, 1861, and other ordinances consequent upon said ordinance of secession.

2. An ordinance acknowledging the abolition of slavery in this State by the military power of the United States, and prohibiting its future restoration in this State.

3. An ordinance providing security and protection for the large class of persons (lately slaves) who, by being suddenly emancipated, have been left helpless and dependent upon this State.

4. An ordinance ratifying and affirming, with proper qualifications, all laws enacted in this State subsequent to the 11th of January, 1861, and all judicial decisions and decrees by courts of equity made since the said 11th of January, 1861, in all cases where such laws, judgments and decrees are not incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama as they existed prior to the 11th day of January, 1861, and the ordinances to be adopted by this convention.

Whereas, It may seem proper to the people of this State, in view of the exigencies of their new and untried relations, to alter and amend their State constitution in other particulars than are indicated by the foregoing resolution; it is therefore

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it will be so to meet again upon the call of the President thereof, who is hereby empowered to convene this body at such future time as in his judgment shall be deemed proper by a due regard to the welfare of the people of this State.

On Tuesday, Mr. STIFF, Receiver of Public Moneys of the Coosa Land District, at Centre, sent in a petition praying the convention to take action for his relief, it seeming, at the time the State seceded, that he held in his possession $1,500 in gold belonging to the United States, which he paid over (on requirement, he says) to the State Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

A special committee of five was appointed by the convention upon the above case. Mr. COOPER, of Cherokee, Chairman of the committee, stated that morning that the committee believed the claim a just one, but recommended that the matter be laid over for future legislation. Mr. LONG, from the same committee, presented a minority report. It was moved that the minority report be laid on the table. This produced some excitement, and the yeas and nays were called for, the result being considered by some as a test of the feeling against repudiating all debts born of secession. The vote to table the minority report stood 58 yeas to 34 nays. The following is the minority report:

The minority of the committee to whom was referred the application of Mr. STIFF for relief on account of paying over as receiver of money belonging to the United States from the sale of land in the Coosa land district, in compliance with an ordinance of the State Convention of 1861, approved March 20, 1861, beg leave to submit the following report:

We consider the ordinance of secession, passed 11th January, 1861, as illegal and void, and, as a consequence, all indebtedness of the State incurred by reason of secession, to aid and encourage the same, as void; that the applicant, having no higher claim for relief than the holders of the bonds or State treasury notes, issued since 11th January, 1861; that the State is as much bound, legally and morally, to pension and relieve the destitute families of soldiers who were forced, by the action of Alabama, into the service of the so-called Confederate States, as it is to pay claims of this character.

B. M. LONG.
C. J. BEASON.

No other business transpired, and the convention adjourned at a little before 12.

Fifth Day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

The convention of the State of Alabama met this morning at 10 o'clock, and after prayer and the reading of the minutes, went into the transaction of the following business:

Mr. WEBB offered the following, which was referred to the appropriate committee. It will be seen that it is intended to cover and make valid all laws, proceedings, &c., passed and made by illegal bodies.

Resolved, That all the official acts of acting public officers of this State, and all judgments, orders and decrees of the several courts of this State, and of the Justices of the Peace and of the Commissioner's Court, of Roads and Revenues, had done and performed, or ordered to be done, under color of law and in pursuance thereof, and all the acts and sales of execution, administration, trustees and guardians, and of judicial and ministerial officers, had done and performed or made in pursuance of and under color of law since the 11th of January, 1861, which are not in conflict with the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State, be, and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, subject, however, to the right of appeal and supersedure according to law.

Provided, That in all cases in which such judgment, orders and decrees have been rendered since the 11th of January, 1861, the party against whom they have been rendered shall be entitled to a new trial on affidavit that the same is unjust and that he has a good defence in such case.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. WEBB, of Greene County, and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to prepare a memorial, representing to the President of the United States the action which has been taken by this convention in restoring the State of Alabama to its former constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and establishing civil government in this State; also, informing the President of the desire and intention of the people of this State to be and remain loyal citizens of the Government of the United States; that they fully recognize and submit to its authority, and will give a cordial support to the administration of His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in his efforts to restore to the State its constitutional rights as a member of the Federal Union; and also, that in view of the action of this convention, and the loyalty of the people of this State, the said committee shall respectfully request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation granting general pardon and amnesty to all persons and citizens not included in the proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865.

A resolution was offered by Mr. TOWLES, which occasioned some considerable amusing dialogue. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five wait upon Provisional Governor PERSON, and invite him to instruct the convention to pass an ordinance making it imperative for all free negroes who were not inhabitants of the State of Alabama prior to the 11th of January, 1861, to leave it.

I merely transmit this to show you the feeling of the convention, which does not intend hostility to any of the acts and proclamations relative to slavery and the new status of the slave. Mr. TOWLES is a gentleman, but comes from an extreme district which is pretty well surrounded by the camps of the freedmen, who are at times, (according to Mr. TOWLES,) exceedingly troublesome.

Mr. LANGDON, of Mobile, said that he regretted the introduction of such a resolution, pertaining to such a matter at such a time. It could do no good, and would have no practical effect, at any rate while the State is under military rule.

Mr. TOWLES intimated that his reason for offering the resolution was his personal experience of its necessity. He lived on the border near Georgia, and was much annoyed by negroes crossing from the neighboring State. Mr. TOWLES was a little touchy about a gun-shop which had lately been opened near his place and which was furnishing the negroes arms.

Mr. PATTEN, of Lauderdale, said he was opposed to such a policy; and, in his opinion, the policy was particularly unwise for Alabama. He hoped to see the day when all restrictions upon the population would be removed; when the people could scatter themselves throughout the country; remove from one place to another when they pleased, and as often as they pleased. He would invite people from all over the Union to come to Alabama, and leave them free to depart if they so pleased. He was opposed to the resolution as unwise.

Mr. MUDD remarked that such an ordinance was injudicious and indiscreet, and added that it would have the effect upon the border of separating husband and wife.

Mr. HUNTER, probably the oldest man in the convention, also looked upon the resolution as extremely unwise, and said that such an ordinance could do no good, and he regretted such a proposition at this time. He remarked that there were still deep-rooted prejudices; the country was full of passion, &c., which it was the duty and interest of this body to allay.

Mr. TOWLES rose, and asked permission to withdraw his resolution, which was unanimously granted, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Franklin, offered a resolution that the people of Alabama pledge themselves to the prompt payment of any debt contracted by the State, or for which the State is liable, previous to the 11th of January, 1861, and moved its reference to the appropriate committee.

Mr. CLEMENTS, from Lowndes, offered an amendment to the Bill of Rights that nothing in said Bill of Rights should be construed to preclude the Legislature from passing any laws they may deem proper for the regulation of the free colored population. This was appropriately referred.

Mr. DIX, of Madison, offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to send to the convention any information he may have as to the popular vote electing this convention; also, how many have qualified by the proper registration oath.

Mr. DIX also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be respectfully requested to transmit to this convention a tabular statement of the votes cast in the several counties of this State in the recent election of delegates to this convention, and that he also transmit to this convention, as soon as may be convenient, the number of persons in the several counties of this State who are returned to his office as having taken the registration oath so called.

Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Coosa, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That with a view of equalizing the labor of the different Circuit Judges of this State, the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the constitutional restrictions that prevents the Legislature from effecting that object. Adopted.

Mr. CRENSHAW moved to take up the resolution of Mr. COOPER, of Cherokee, proposing a standing rule for the government of the deliberations of the convention. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SANFORD asked leave to record his vote on the vote taken yesterday on laying on the table the minority report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances on the memorial of L. M. STIFF, which was granted; and Mr. SANDFORD voted in the affirmative.

By Mr. SANFORD—An ordinance amending the ordinance offered by him yesterday, in relation to the size of counties. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Mr. CLEMENTS—An ordinance to amend the declaration of rights of the constitution of this State, providing that the Legislature shall be authorized to adopt such laws in relation to freedmen as may be deemed expedient; which was read twice and referred.

Mr. MUDD submitted the following:

The select committee to whom were referred certain ordinances in relation to the institution of slavery and the abolition thereof, have had the same under consideration, and have unanimously instructed me to report the following ordinance as a substitute for those referred.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, That as the institution of slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither slavery no involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; and

Be it further ordained, That the constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery; and

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

To which Mr. WHITE offered a substitute, and the whole was made the special business for Monday at 11 o'clock.

Whereas, The slaves in the State of Alabama have been declared free by the proclamation of the President of the United States, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That we will abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and will continue so to do, unless and until the same shall have been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall cease to be enforced by the authorities thereof; and it being proper and right, in view of the deranged condition of the negro in the State of Alabama that he should be protected and provided for; therefore,

Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Legislature to enact just and humane laws and regulations for the freedmen in the State of Alabama, such as shall conduce to the welfare of the freedmen, and consist with the interests of the people of the State, and for this end the Legislature is hereby invested with full powers and large discretion.

Mr. CRENSHAW, Chairman of the second special committee, under second resolution of Mr. MUDD, made the following report:

The select committee, to which was referred sundry ordinances and resolutions declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, has instructed me to report the following substitute, and recommend its adoption.

An ordinance to be entitled an ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void:

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Alabama, in Convention, assembled, That an ordinance adopted by a former convention of the State of Alabama, on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1861, entitled "an ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact styled the Constitution of the United States of America," be and the same is hereby declared null and void.

Mr. CLARK, from the same committee, submitted the following minority report:

The minority of the Second Special Committee to whom were referred sundry ordinances and resolutions declaring the so-called ordinance of secession *null* and *void*, not being able to agree with the majority, respectfully report the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That the so-called ordinance passed by a former convention of the people of Alabama on the 11th day of January, 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to Dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact styled the Constitution of the United States of America," *was unauthorized*, and is hereby declared to have been and is *null* and *void*, and ask that the same may be adopted in lieu of the ordinance reported by the majority.

The reports of the majority and minority of the committee were ordered to be printed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mr. CRENSHAW, Chairman of the second special committee appointed under second resolution of Mr. MUDD, made the following report:

The committee to which was referred an ordinance and resolutions of a convention of the State of Alabama, begun and held on the 7th of January, 1861, and on the 4th of March, 1861, has instructed me to report the following substitute, and recommend its adoption.

An ordinance, to be entitled "An ordinance declaring null and void certain ordinances and proceedings of a convention of the State of Alabama, adopted in January and March, A. D. 1861."

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, That all ordinances, resolutions and other proceedings of a convention of the people of the State of Alabama, begun and held on the 7th of January, 1861, and on the 4th of March, 1861, together with so much of the constitution adopted by said convention for the State of Alabama as conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared null and void.

The substitute was adopted, and the ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBB, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, reported a substitute for the ordinance to amend the State Constitution by striking out sections one, two and three of article sixth, under the title "slaves," and recommended its adoption.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. WEBB, of the same committee, reported back the ordinance to change the times and mode of electing the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and recommended that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Which was concurred in.

Mr. HASTIE, of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance authorising the Judge of the Sixth Circuit to fix the place of holding the Circuit Court of Balwin County, reported back the ordinance and recommended its adoption.

The report was concurred in, and the ordinance adopted.

Mr. CRENSHAW, Chairman of the second Special Committee, reported back the ordinance providing that marriages not forbidden by the laws of the State of Alabama in force prior to the 11th day of January, 1861, be and the same are hereby declared valid, whether solemnized in accordance with law or not, and recommended its passage.

Several amendments were proposed, and the ordinance being put upon its passage, it was lost, and the convention adjourned till Monday morning.

Sixth Day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

The convention met this morning, all the members being present. Prayer was uttered and the minutes were read, and at 12:30 the body proceeded to business.

Almost an hour was exhausted in debating the impropriety of suspending certain rules of the house, when

Mr. POTTER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention proceed at once to take up and examine the constitution of the State, section by section, and to make such alterations and amendments as in our judgment will give it the best possible form as the organic law of the State, and most certainly secure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

Mr. SAUNDERS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to prepare a petition for the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the late Confederate States, procure signatures of the members of this convention thereto, and forward the same to the President of the United States at as early a day as practicable.

This resolution, I think, might have been tabled, but out of courtesy to Mr. SAUNDERS it was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. WILCOX offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

Be it ordained by the People of Alabama in Convention Assembled: That section 4 of the Constitution be stricken out, and the following substituted: The Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years. He should be at least thirty years of age; shall be a native citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State of Alabama at least four years next preceding the day of his election.

Mr. PATTEN offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Congressional Districting be hereby authorized to have printed one hundred and ten copies of the enumeration of citizens of this State as made by the Federal Government in the year 1860.

Mr. COOPER offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the necessity, if any exists, of passing an ordinance granting a stay of execution on all judgments and decrees of the several courts of the State for the payment of money, and that the committee report by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. SHATS offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention all amendments to the constitution of a general character, except so much as refers to the emancipation of slaves, should be referred back to the people at the next general election for their ratification or rejection.

Resolved, further, That the Committee on Constitutional Amendments be instructed to inquire into the expediency of such reference.

Mr. STANBEL offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Be it ordained by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, That after the passage of this ordinance it shall be lawful for executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to receive and disburse the Treasury Notes of the United States, or the notes of any of the banks established under and by virtue of the laws of the United States.

Mr. PATTON, of Lauderdale, introduced the following ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

An Ordinance to Amend Sections Nine and Ten of Article Three of the Constitution.

Be it ordained, &c., That sections nine and ten of article three of the constitution be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

The General Assembly of the State shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year 1866 and 1875, and every ten years thereafter, of all the inhabitants of this State; and the whole number of the representatives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration be apportioned among the several counties entitled to such representatives, according to their respective number of inhabitants, and the said apportionment when made shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken.

Be it further ordained, That the whole number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred, and at the first session after making such enumeration, the General Assembly shall fix by law the whole number of Senators, and shall divide the State into the same number of districts as nearly equal in the number of inhabitants as may be, each of which districts shall be entitled to one Senator. *Provided*, That the whole number of Senators shall not be less than one-fourth, nor never more than one-third of the whole number of Representatives.

Mr. CRENSHAW, Chairman of the second special committee appointed under the second resolution of Mr. MUDD, made the following report:

The select committee to which was referred "an ordinance ratifying certain laws of the State since the 11th of January, 1861," and also "an ordinance in relation to the statutes of limitation and non-claims," has instructed me to report a substitute embracing the provisions of both ordinances in one, with some other amendments.)

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That all laws enacted by any Legislature since the 11th day of January, 1861, that have not since been repealed, and which are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, or of the Constitution of the State, be and the same are hereby ratified and declared to be valid from their respective dates, and shall remain in full force and effect until repealed according to law; except, however, all such laws as authorized the issue of bonds, treasury notes and change bills by the State, and the payment of dues and taxes to the State in Confederate bonds or treasury notes, and all laws in relation to taxation; *Provided*, however, that in computing the time necessary to create the bar of the statutes of limitation and non-claims, the time elapsing between the 11th day of January, 1861, and the passage of this ordinance shall not be estimated.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the same committee, made the following report:

The select committee to which was referred "an ordinance reappointing the officers, civil and judicial, of this State," has instructed me to report adversely to the same.

Some other resolutions were referred or adopted, of strictly a local character, when the convention went into the consideration of the abolition of slavery, which was the special business of the day.

The question being upon the adoption of Mr. WHITE'S substitute, Mr. COLEMAN, late a Captain in the rebel army, rose and made a speech of an extraordinary nature, the following of which is the tenor: Mr. COLEMAN inquired, "What power had destroyed slavery?" He said that he desired to know by what authority the people of Alabama had been deprived of their constitutional rights and their property in the slave. "It rests," said the speaker, "either upon an act of Congress or the proclamation of the President." He would urge the people of Alabama to leave the question with the Supreme Court of the United States, and favor the substitute of Mr. WHITE, instead of making the matter a law.

There is no such thing as the legal secession of a State, the speaker said, and he denied that a *State* could be guilty of treason. The *State of Alabama* had committed no crime. The citizens of the State had been guilty of treason and rebellious practices, but the *State* had not erred; and, therefore, all loyal people were entitled to their "rights." Those who have ever remained firm in their adherence to and their respect for the law and power of the United States, he considered loyal; but he considered that those who had been guilty of treason and had taken the amnesty oath, also loyal, and that all loyal people were entitled to their rights in regard to slave property.

Those who have been guilty of treason, and who have been pardoned, are also entitled to all of their property, including slaves. If the institution of slavery has been indeed destroyed, its destruction has been effected by the will of the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States. Now, he would argue that neither President LINCOLN or the Congress of the United States had lent aid in the destruction of slavery. He denied the non-existence of slavery, and defied gentlemen of the convention to prove that Mr. LINCOLN ever issued a proclamation declaring slavery abolished. He said he did not believe that Mr. LINCOLN meant to emancipate the slaves of the South, but that he intended to leave the matter to the Supreme Court.

The gentleman announced himself astounded that such a change should have come over the people of Alabama, that in four short years such a *radical* change should have taken possession of them, and that they are so extremely willing to part forever with, and declare gone, their pet institution. The speaker quoted the Wilmot Proviso, all of President LINCOLN'S proclamations of 1862-3, and again attempted to prove that Mr. LINCOLN not only did not promulgate a proclamation of freedom to the slave, but that, in reality, he was not in favor of his emancipation, and spoke of the gallantry of the rebel soldiery in the field, for the express purpose of maintaining that institution which gentlemen of this convention seek to destroy. The speaker said that he believed that Alabama was a sovereign State, and he considered that she stood just exactly where she did four years ago. He asked, "Will Alabamians vote to abrogate an organic law of the State.?" In the speaker's opinion, the practical results of such an act would be to admit that the United States Congress or the President can interfere with any law of a sovereign State.

The "morality of slavery," said Mr. COLEMAN, "need not be discussed before a convention of Southern gentlemen." He referred to the Hayti communities, as practising the most unheard-of immoralities, and in the course of his strictures, said that negroes in the North had the utmost license in this sense. He read his Bible, and he conscientiously believed in slavery.

Mr. COLEMAN said that he would not argue the subject at length, but he would ask if members of this convention deemed it expedient to abolish slavery. As for himself, he believed not, and would contend for his constitutional rights. He believed that the people of the Northwest only could be looked upon as friendly to the institution of slavery. However, he believed that President JOHNSON would defend the State, and did not believe that he had proclaimed an abolition of slavery.

He then flew back to his hobby, and declared that although the people might be disloyal, the *State* could not be. "This is a loyal State," he said, "or citizens would be driven out by Federal bayonets." He continued by saying he would not sacrifice his self-respect by quietly giving up his constitutional rights. As things now stand, he said, there has been no guarantee given that the people of Alabama will be remunerated for their great loss. If the Northern party insist on the abolition of slavery, Mr. COLEMAN said next will follow a refusal of seats to our delegates to Congress, and then negro suffrage will follow. He believed, however, that the Northwestern States would uphold the South—that they were greatly interested.

Mr. COLEMAN wound up his disconnected and impracticable speech, in the order of its commencement, by reiterating that Alabama was loyal, (that is, the ground, the earth—geologically, Alabama is loyal,) that all there who have been loyal, *are* loyal, and all those who have been disloyal, *are* loyal—if they have taken the amnesty oath.

At the conclusion of Mr. COLEMAN'S speech, Judge FOSTER rose and said that he considered that the war had settled two questions forever—secession and slavery. Courts, he said, may take cognizance of disputes in cases of individuals, but there are occasions, and have been occasions, when the decisions of courts are powerless. The Supreme Court, he said, has a certain power, and can control individual cases, but differences between communities, sections and nations, must be settled by compromise or by the arbitrament of the sword, and as a proof of this he would refer to the case of the National Bank, the Dred Scott case and the Missouri Compromise. When there are cases of great interest involved between nations or sections of nations, courts are of no account. In this case the sword has been the arbiter, and it behooves us, said the Judge, to bow humbly and acknowledge the fact with as much grace as possible. There is no appeal. The institution of slavery, if not the cause of secession, has been the victim of secession, and for its fate there is no appeal. The gentleman who has preceded me, said Judge FOSTER, seems to labor under the impression that the question is open for discussion. He is misguided. Indeed, the substitue is out of place, for every member of this convention rescinded his oath against slavery when he took his seat.

Mr. COLEMAN, said the Judge, then proposes to give great power to legislation, when, in fact, the question is not discissible? If the convention should go no further than to vote for the substitute, then that body has been prematurely assembled, and affects our condition not in the least as regards reconstruction and the restoration of our rights as a member of the Union. If we are to go no further than the adoption of the substitute, then it would have been better that the convention had not met, and that we had waited until the decision of the Supreme Court.

No man can shut his eyes to the fact that slavery has ceased entirely to exist—the institution has been utterly destroyed—no matter when, by whom or where. It is forever destroyed—no matter whether it was brought about in a constitutional or an unconstitutional way—it is destroyed, and no court can offer a remedy. The power of arms is greater than all courts. The power of arms has been triumphant. The sword has been made mightier than the pen. The issue was slavery, and the South took it up, and thank God the question had been settled effectually. This fact is manifested all over the land; slavery has been effectually destroyed. The citizens of this State admit it by making contracts with their former slaves, or the former slaves of their neighbors. Many other evidences of its fate are as glaring as the noon-day sun.

Almost the entire civilized world, said the speaker, has been opposed to this great social evil. The anti-slavery sentiment, which but a few years ago was no bigger than a man's hand, has swept on in its unresistless course, and will continue to sweep on until not a vestige of the institution remains in our land. Slavery has been odious to the greater portion of the civilized world, and steps are being taken at the present time in other countries to remove the institution. We are a subjugated people; our favored land has been drenched in blood and devastated; our bravest and best sons have perished; our homes have been made desolate—and all for slavery. But it has also perished, and what power can we summon to our assistance? None. Then let us acknowledge our subjugation, and do it gracefully. Does any delegate think that we can get into the House of Representatives without admitting the destruction of slavery? Any delegate practically admits the destruction of slavery by making contracts with the negro. Suppose the Supreme Court should pronounce the act of Congress and the President's proclamation unconstitutional. I ask, said the speaker, would it be possible again to subject the negro to involuntary labor? Again, I say the institution has been destroyed—by our own acts—by secession. It is, then, forever abolished. Therefore we do not abolish it in fact, but declare that we will not restore the system, or attempt to restore it. No matter now whether all this has been brought about legally or illegally—its destruction is a fact, and we declare that hereafter we will not attempt to bring about its restoration.

Does any gentleman present, said the Judge, believe we could reëstablish slavery, or even attempt to reestablish it without reënacting the scenes of San Domingo? Our already devastated land would again be deluged in blood. Does any one doubt the part that the two hundred thousand negro soldiers would take in such a struggle?

In conclusion then, said the speaker, let us accept this as a fact accomplished, and we can reconstruct without impediment, and be fully restored as a member of the great and imperishable confederacy.

When Judge FOSTER concluded it was 2:15 o'clock, and the convention adjourned until 3:30.

At 3:30 the convention was again called to order, when Mr. WHITE, the author of the substitute, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

The convention then went into the consideration of some local affairs, and after an exciting and lengthy debate upon the ordinance reported by the committee relative to increasing the jurisdiction of Justices' Courts from fifty to a hundred dollars, and also upon an ordinance reported by Mr. WEBB, upon fixing the time for the election of Governor, members of Congress, &c., which were recommitted, the convention adjourned.

Seventh Day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19.

On the reading of the minutes this morning, a motion was made to reconsider the question of elections which was sent back to the committee last night. The discussion lasted two hours, and law was most confoundedly confounded. Some of the ablest legal gentlemen of the State were at loggerheads upon this subject, as to whether it was legally right or not for the convention to appoint a time for the election of members to the Federal Congress. The discussion was animated and snarled. The whole matter, as introduced and settled, is of importance to everyone, and I therefore give you its complete history. On Thursday last, Mr. WHITE, of Talledega, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Elections:

Be it ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled: That the President of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for Governor, representatives to the Congress of the United States, members to the General Assembly, and for Judges of the Probate Courts, Clerks of the Circuit Courts, Sheriffs, Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Justices of the peace, tax assessors and tax collectors, for the respective counties, at the respective places of election in said counties, on the —— day of ——, which elections shall be conducted in the manner presented by the laws of Alabama previous to the 11th day of January, 1861; and the said officers, when elected, shall continue to hold their offices for the time presented by law, and until their successors are elected.

Last night, the committee reported as follows:

Be it ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled: That the President of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the Sheriffs of the several counties in the State, requiring them to cause an election to be held for Governor, representatives in Congress, members to the General Assembly, Judges and Clerks of the Circuit Courts, and for Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, Justices of the peace, constables, tax assessors and tax collectors, and such other officers for the respective counties as are required by law to be elected by the qualified electors, at the respective places of election in said counties, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, 1865, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of Alabama previous to the 11th day of January, 1861, and the said officers, when elected, shall continue to hold their offices for the time prescribed by law, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The question upon the adoption of that substitute gave rise to a debate of three hours' duration, in which some of the ablest minds in the State became confused and obfuscated. The opinion at last prevailed that this convention, although more powerful than a legislature, could not, according to law, order an election for members of Congress, and the matter was recommitted.

This morning, while the minutes were being read, the question was again introduced by Mr. LEE, who belived that the convention was all powerful, and desired the convention to reconsider its movement of the night before. Another long discussion took place, when it was decided that the Provisional Governor had the authority to issue writs of election for members of Congress, and an amendment to the substitute to that effect was offered, but withdrawn upon the request of Mr. CUMMINS, who presented the following, which, after some debate, was concurred in unanimously, section by section:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That an election shall be had in this State on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and all county officers, which are, under the law now in force, elected by the people, except Judges of Probate, and the returns of said election shall be made as now required by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That the Provisional Governor of the State be authorized and requested to issue writs of election for members to Congress.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That in order to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, the Provisional Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue writs of election, directing the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State to hold elections in their respective counties, at the time and for the purposes specified in this ordinance.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That the General Assembly elected under this ordinance shall assemble at the capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on the third Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The following were embodied in the first section:

By Mr. ORVALL: "And for a Mayor, seven Councilmen and twenty-one Aldermen of the City of Mobile, on the first Monday of December, 1865."

By Mr. ELMORE: "And for the election of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and a Clerk for the City of Montgomery, on the first Monday of December, 1865."

The above absorbed the attention of the convention the entire day, and the further consideration of the substitute of Mr. WHITE, to the resolution abolishing slavery, was made the special order of to-morrow at 11 A. M.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.

The Convention at Cleveland — Chief Justice Chase Elected President—His Address.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The convention of Evangelical Christians reassembled this morning.

The Business Committee reported a plan of organization, giving as the title of the organization "The American Christian Commission," with an Executive Committee of sixty, which committee shall be charged with the work of awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of extending the gospel to the multitudes of people that it has not yet reached by direct Christian labor.

Chief-Justice CHASE made an eloquent speech on the question of organization, paying a high compliment to the labors of the United States Christian Commission in the army and navy.

The following were then chosen as temporary officers of the new organization: President, Chief-Justice CHASE, of Washington; Vice-President, Rev. Dr. DURBIN, of New-York; Secretary, Rev. W. E. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia.

Gen. HOWARD, Rev. Dr. KIRK, JAY COOKE and SCHUYLER COLFAX, are among those composing the Executive Committee.

Two large meetings were held in the evening, which were addressed by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. Dr. MUNSONS and others, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Sandwich Island dates of the 2d inst. are received. No later news from the pirate *Shenandoah* had reached the Islands, which was regarded as favorable to the safety of forty vessels in the Ochotak Sea.

The Honolulu Iron Works, with a capacity for turning out $100,000 worth of work annually, were approaching completion.

The government had secured a large tract of land, and was erecting a hospital for leprosy cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Arrived, ships *Sacramento*, *Kate Dyer* and *Robin Hood*, from Boston; *Black Hawk* and *Garibaldi* from New-York.

Sailed, ship *Chieftain*, for New-York.

These arrivals impart considerable animation to trade, which is generally in a remarkably healthy condition. There is little tendency to speculation. A plethoric supply of money has induced the Bank of California to reduce the rate of interest to one per cent. per month, which example will doubtless be followed by all the banks.

The European Capitalists at Meadville.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Friday, Sept. 29.

The European capitalists, since their return to Meadville, have been the recipients of every manifestation of good will from the inhabitants. An illumination took place after sunset last evening, accompanied with a very fine display of fireworks. Later in the evening a public reception took place, after which followed the grand ball, the feature of the closing festivities of their visit.

THE PARTY AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 29.

Sir MORTON PETO and a portion of the English party arrived here this evening. They were entertained with a dinner at the Hathaway House by the officers of the Erie Railroad Company. They proceed to New-York to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe—Arrangements for Raising the Congress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Arrangements were commenced, to-day, to raise the *Congress* from where she was beached, and put her in the dry-dock at the Navy-yard in Portsmouth.

A heavy easterly wind has been blowing for several days, and, in consequence, from seventy-five to eighty-five sailing vessels have taken shelter in this harbor.

Steamer Movements, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Aleppo* arrived on Thursday morning, from Liverpool, and sailed for New-York at 11 o'clock at night.

Among the passengers from this port per the steamer *Asia*, for Liverpool, was Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONALD, who has been appointed British Consul at Hong Kong.

Fire.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Sept. 29.

A New-Haven steam saw-mill was burned to the ground last night. Loss, $30,000. Insurance $25,000, mostly in New-York offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

State Politics.

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 29.

At the Union Senatorial Convention, held in this city to-day, STEPHEN T. HAYT,

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 29.

The day calendar for Saturday, Sept. 30: Nos. 142½, 143, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 156.

An Important Case in the Supreme Court General Term—The Rights of Railroad Companies to Lay Switches, and to Occupy Streets.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 29.

Before Justices Ingraham, Presiding Justice, and Sutherland and Peckham, JJ.

The People of the State of New-York Resp'ts. vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company, Appellants.*—This case come up, yesterday, on an appeal taken by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, from a judgment rendered by Justice Clerke, at the Special Term of this court, on the 19th of October, 1864. The action was brought in the name of the people of this State for the purpose of permanently restraining the Third-avenue Railroad Company from operating a certain switch or branch track, which had been by them constructed from Third-avenue up One Hundred and Thirtieth-street toward the Fourth-avenue. The company further claim that this switch or branch track was constructed by them for the better accommodation of the public, and that they were legally authorized to construct and operate the same by virtue of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed on the 28th day of March, 1864. By this resolution they contend that they were required to construct the switch or branch railroad. They did construct it, and undertook to operate it. They claim that it was a necessity resulting from the constantly-increasing travel on that thoroughfare. Soon after the company commenced to operate the branch railroad, the people of the State, through their Attorney-General, Mr. John Cochrane, commenced a suit and obtained a preliminary injunction. The case was tried before Justice Clerke without a jury, and the result was a permanent injunction. The company have now taken an appeal to the General Term for the purpose of getting the judgment reversed and the injunction removed. The case was argued at length yesterday by Mr. C. N. Potter in behalf of the railroad company, and by Mr. Anderson for the people. The first point argued on the part of the appellants was that it nowhere appeared as a matter of fact who the owners of the fee of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street were, or that the people of the State of New-York had any interest therein, there was no proof on that subject. The interest of the people could not be inferred; it must be made to appear in order to maintain the action. To support this position the cases of Davis *vs.* The Mayor, in the 14th of New-York Reports, and the People *vs.* Kerr, in the 27th New-York were cited. The second point argued was that the Common Council had power to direct the occupation of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, as required by their resolutions. Counsel said that it was undoubtedly a temporary occupation at the pleasure of the Common Council, revocable by them at any moment; there was no exclusive right to the switch; not only the railroad company, but any one could use it, and moreover, there was no right to compensation for business done on it; in fact the resolutions of the Common Council expressly forbid compensation. The courts of this State have nowhere declared that such a resolution is beyond the power of the Common Council. In Davis *vs.* The Mayor, (14 N. Y. Rep.) the distinction between carrying passengers for hire, under an agreement giving permanent, exclusive use to the grantee, and a revocable temporary license is distinctly taken. Three of the justices declared that a revocable license to lay rails in the city would be valid. In Milhau *vs.* Sharp, the resolutions for a Broadway railroad were decided to be beyond the power of the Common Council, because they conferred an exclusive permanent right to carry passengers on Broadway for hire. Under the general powers of the city over streets, the counsel said, the right of the city to authorize show-cases, stands, booths, tramways to coal-yards, elevators, elevated railways near docks, and temporary rail tracks, to be erected in the streets during the pleasure of the city, has been constantly exercised. In this connection he called the attention of the learned judges to the children's department of the late United States Sanitary Fair, erected on Seventeenth-street; also to the general recruiting-tent formerly situated near WASHINGTON'S statue on Union-square. It the Common Council could authorize those erections, why could they not this track? As to his third point, counsel said he should insist that if the Common Council had not otherwise the power, it must be considered that this switch was a necessary incident to the principal subject of the grant, ratified by the act of 1854, and that, in any event, no damage whatever had been shown; no one's rights had been infringed; no human being had been injured in person or property. The court, he said, should take into consideration the increasing interests and the growing necessities of the inhabitants of the upper portion of this great city. In ten years past the population of this island had increased about ten per cent.; but it could be shown by statistics which were above suspicion, that the wants and the necessities of the people in respect to conveyances between the upper and lower part of the city has increased in the proportion of 130 per cent. in the same time.

The counsel for the people contended that the switch or branch track of the Third-avenue Railroad Company in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was not only unnecessary but that it was a nuisance; that the resolution of the Common Council, which pretended to give authority to the company to construct the same, was illegal and void; and that the court, at special term, properly rendered judgment against the railroad company, whereby they are permanently enjoined from using or in any manner operating their switch or branch track in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. The court reserved its decision. It was shown during the argument of the case that there are thirty-three switches constructed by the several railroads in New-York, the right to build and operate which depends on resolutions of the Common Council.

The Alleged Mutiny on the Ship Calhoun.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The examination, commenced yesterday morning in the alleged mutinous conduct of thirty-one men employed as seamen on the ship *Calhoun*, attracted a large crowd of the friends of the accused parties. The crew were all brought into court ironed, and, although a rough-looking lot, they appeared to be above the average in intelligence. The charge against them was refusing to do duty and mutinous conduct. The Captain of the *Calhoun* was the first witness called.

George P. Page, sworn, stated that he was master of the *Calhoun*; on the 24th of September the crew came aft in a body requesting that the third mate and boatswain might be put in irons; witness replied that they were already in confinement; they asked if they were in irons, and were answered in the negative, but witness said he would bring them to the proper authorities; the men then said that they would have them in irons and must see the place where they were confined; witness was compelled to show them the place of confinement; they then again stated that the two men must be put in irons and placed in a room forward; being thus forced, witness put the mate and boatswain in irons, and placed them in a room in the wheel-house, where the crew insisted upon and did place a guard of their own men over them; James Green was spokesman of the party; at this time the ship was about 128 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Cross-examined—Previous to this one man had been shot and two men wounded by the boatswain and mate; pilot boat No. 4 was in sight, and about two miles from the vessel when the crew made the demand to iron the officers; the crew stated that they were apprehensive that the mate and boatswain would escape; after this the crew performed their duty, but in a very slow and dilatory manner; no threats were used, only the men were then in a body.

Robert Vineir, pilot, testified that he boarded the *Calhoun*, Sunday, the 24th; Captain told him the ship was in a state of mutiny; saw two men on guard over the wheel-house; the men on guard helped to work the ship when told to; my orders were all punctually obeyed; I had entire command of the ship.

The Doctor and the first mate were called to identify the men who came aft. The fourth mate was also called to testify to the same point.

The last witness, *Philip Woodhouse*, further testified that on the 21st he heard a row in the galley, and on stepping out of his room, he saw the cook thrust from the galley, and a number of men beating him; on his interceding for the man the crew said they would kill him and the cook too; one of the men said they intended to kill the cook before they got to New-York and they would fix him now; they continued beating and kicking him until the boatswain and second mate came to his assistance; the boatswain came from aft singing out, "Clear the way," "Make room,' &c.; on coming close up to the men he fired; the men had the cook down at the time; several shots were fired.

The further hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

The following statement was prepared by one of the passengers and placed in the hands of prisoners' counsel. It is understood that the defence will prove the facts alleged in it:

A STATEMENT.

On board ship *Calhoun*, Black Star Line of Liverpool packets.

A statement of the treatment experienced by the passengers and sailors on board the ship *Calhoun*:

Aug. 14.—Passenger R. Morrison, walking on the deck, stood in the way of the third mate, (Wilson,) pushed aside, and upon remonstrating, Wilson struck him a sharp blow on the ear. No notice taken of the above by chief officer.

Aug. 18.—Passenger James Miller, walking too near the aft cabin, The boatswain came up, struck him several severe blows on the face, disfiguring the poor fellow badly. Passenger cook, James Matthews, accused by some passengers of negligence, whereupon the boatswain came to the galley, and struck and kicked Matthews dreadfully. Matthews was also put in irons for this offence.

Aug. 25—All passengers ordered on deck; passenger Pat. McCormick below locking his box previous to going up; the third mate (Wilson) told him to go on deck; McCormick said he would when he had secured his box; then Wilson struck him very severe and repeated blows, covering his face with blood. A respectable looking German passenger was afflicted with the "bad disease." He told the doctor, who said he could do nothing in such cases, and said he had better throw himself overboard. On Sept. 5, about 1 A. M., he told a comrade that he should drown himself, and afterward ran on deck and threw himself overboard, as is supposed, as nothing was seen or heard of him afterward.

Sept. 12—Disturbance between the sailors and the boatswain in the steerage. Passenger James Bowker making his bed. The boatswain had a knife and marling-spike in his hands, and was brandishing them about near Bowker; he (Bowker) to save himself from possible harm, caught hold of the boatswain's arm while he got out of the way. For this Bowker was accused of interfering with the boatswain in the performance of his duties. Placed in irons, and while manacled the Captain struck him several times with his clenched fist.

Same day—Margaret Lawley asked the Doctor for medicine. He refused to give any, and told her to "Go to h—l."

Mrs. Murray, whose child died on Sept. 13, asked the Doctor for a certificate, which he refused to give without a fee of five shillings.

Mrs. Clark, unwell, informed by the Doctor that she needed nourishing diet, and if she sent him a fee he would send her a bowl of good soup.

Sept. 21—The sailors dissatisfied with the style in which their meals had been cooked during the passage and continually complaining. This morning their bread was boiled in salt water, and they could not eat it. Whereupon they proceeded in a body to the cook-house and rebuked the cook for bad cookery. He said it was too good for them. Had a large fork in his hand, with which he attempted to stab one of the men. Then one of the sailors threw the whole pan of slush at the cook. Most of them hauled him out of the galley and beat him; the boatswain came up, saw the proceeding, said nothing; went to the aft cabin, returned quickly (the row was over then) with a loaded revolver and cutlass, crying out "Clear away;" "Stand clear." Passengers and sailors crowded together near the galley; the boatswain fired several shots within a few feet of the passengers and men, wounding one sailor mortally, died an hour afterwards; also wounding two other sailors severely; several passengers had their hands and faces slightly burnt by the powder; the third mate also came out armed and fired his revolver but the cap snapped and he did no injury.

The boatswain was frequently very abusive, coming below during the dead of night rousing the passengers by calling out beastly names and using the most filthy language; holding the light to young women in their bunks and asking them what man they slept with last night, &c., &c.; provisions very inferior throughout the passage; flour and oatmeal, often sour biscuits, old and grubby vinegar, only served out twice, potatoes four times, pepper and mustard once; all kinds of provisions supplied deficient in weight and quantity; always a short water supply; the Captain has sold a deal of flour, sugar, oatmeal and bread at three times its value to passengers; this statement is signed by twenty of the passengers who declared their willingness to swear to the facts which we have given as written out by one of the signers. It is proper to state that Assistant District-Attorney Joseph Bell, who conducts this case for the government, has had the third mate arrested, and has procured a warrant for the arrest of the boatswain.

Practice—Jurisdiction—State Court Attachment—Priority.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

In the Matter of the Petition of Francis Fisher vs. *The Brig Plymouth.*—In this case the facts were as follows: Several libels were filed against the brig for pilotage, supplies, &c. The first one was filed on the 20th of July last. The vessel was seized by the Marshal, who returned that he had so arrested her, and on the return of the processes, on Aug. 15, defaults were entered against the vessel upon all the libels. On the 16th of August a libel against the vessel was filed by the petitioner, but no steps were taken to open the defaults already entered. An order of sale was issued in one of the cases, and the vessel was sold under it on the 19th day of August.

On the 19th day of July an attachment had been issued out of the Supreme Court of the State against one Mullen as owner of the vessel. The attachment was given to the Sheriff of New-York, who, on the same day, attached the vessel. On the 9th day of August, before filing his libel, the petitioner also procured an attachment from the Supreme Court against the property of Mullen to recover a part of the same claim for which he afterward filed his libel, and placed it in the hands of the Sheriff with directions to attach the brig as his property. The Sheriff made no opposition to the seizure of the vessel by the Marshal, and when the vessel was sold by him the Sheriff attended the sale, and by direction of Fisher and of the other attaching creditor, gave notice that the vessel was "sold subject to" those attachments.

The vessel having been sold and the proceeds paid into the registry of the court, Fisher now applied by this petition to the court for an order that his claim should be first paid out of the proceeds, alleging that his claim was for a foremast which he had supplied to the vessel while she was in the custody of the Marshal, and that as the value of the vessel had been thus enhanced by him, his claim should be first paid. The proceeds of the sale were not sufficient to pay the decrees rendered in the other cases.

Held by the Court.—That it appearing to the court that on the day of the hearing, the vessel still remained in custody of the Sheriff by virtue of the attachment in favor of the petitioner, that fact determines irrefragably that jurisdiction over the subject so situated cannot be exercised in this forum. The vessel when under arrest by judicial process of the State of New-York, is as effectually withdrawn from the cognizance of the United States Courts in this city, as from that of like tribunals in Ohio or Massachusetts. This doctrine is too emphatically settled under the United States law to be longer open to discussion in its courts. (20 How. 582; 24 do. 450.)

That the petitioner having instituted proceedings in the State Court by his attachment, his present application would seem to be strikingly incongruous and inapt practice, as he asks a United States Court to assume to force a case out of the possession of a State Court possessing rightful cognizance of it, with a view to furnish a party litigant in it with a more acceptable or rapid determination of it, or with some other purpose not in consonance with her arrest in the State Court.

It matters not if the value of the vessel may have been augmented by labor or materials supplied to her by the petitioner, subsequent to her attachment in the State Court. Other parties possessing claims against the vessel would be entitled to prevent the petitioner from collecting in the State Court, to their prejudice, any debt not collectable upon the vessel at the time she was arrested on the petitioner's process. New debts accruing to h m after her attachment on his warrant, could not be annexed to the one on which that proceeding was founded, without an express judgment of the State Court authorizing that act to be done. This court assumes no power to restrain the State tribunal in granting such privilege at its discretion. It interferes in no way directly with the proceedings before the State tribunal.

Any direct application by petition to this court to that effect is clearly void and utterly beyond the judicial cognizance, whether made directly or by way of a libel like the one filed by the petitioner. That process can have no legal efficiency otherwise than as against remnants and surplus remaining in the registry here after the satisfaction of the judgment charges in this court upon her ratified by decree herein.

That the proceeds would be subject to such judgment charges only in the order of their legal priority. That could only be ascertained in this court in respect to the petitioner's claim, by comparing the times at which the competing creditors respectively arrested the property in satisfaction of their several debts. (The *Angelique vs.* The brig *Triumph*, Noss. Dec.)

That the petitioner therefore has no right of relief that can be afforded to him as to the vessel, so long as she remains in the custody or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State at the suit of the petitioner.

But if it be shown that such attachment of the vessel by the petitioner in the State Court has been lawfully discharged and abandoned by him, then it is ordered that he may have leave to enter his claim to a share in the distribution of the funds in the registry according to the right of priority attaching to him by law.

The petition is therefore dismissed with costs.

For the petitioner Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Parsons; for opposing creditors Mr. Benedict and Mr. Donohue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 29, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107⅞	50	West. Union Tel.	74
1,000	U. S. 6s, '83....C.	117⅛	15	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	107⅛	100	do	96
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue	106⅝	100	do	94⅞
70,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..R	94¾	200	do	94⅝
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s. First Ser....S'll	99	200	do	94⅝
3,000	do	99⅛	1000	do	94⅞
1,000	do...Sec. Ser.	99⅜	400	do	94⅞
15,000	do	99	100	do	94⅞
1,000	do...Th'd Ser.	98⅜	400	Hudson Riv. R.	110
20,000	do	98⅝	200	do	109⅝
2,800	do...2d call	98⅞	50	do	110⅛
16,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98⅞	700	do	109⅝
600	North Car. 6s	79	1800	Reading R.	113⅝
4,000	do	83	900	do	113⅝
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	98	200	do	113⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	103	100	Mich. Cen. R.	113
7,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	100	do	115⅛
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	96	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅜
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d..	79⅛	200	do	69⅞
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	96	50	Mich. So. Guar.	138
20	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	1700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	72⅞
12	do	115	400	do...b10	72⅝
200	Canton Co.	40⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
200	do...2d call	40⅜	100	do	62⅜
125	Del. & H. C. Co.	130	100	Cleve. & Tol	109
500	Cen. Coal Co.	61	100	Chi. & R. I.	110¾
300	Cumb. Coal Pr.	46⅜	200	do	110⅝
300	do	46	100	do	111¼
100	do...2d call...s30	46	20	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅜
900	do	45⅝	100	do	99
50	Quick. Min. Co.	44⅜	200	do	99⅜
900	do	44⅛	100	do...s60	99⅜
10	U. S. Telegraph	39	100	do...2d call	99⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12¾	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	96½
200	do	12¼	50	do	35

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s	82¼	200	Hud. Riv. R.	110⅜
15,000	Missouri 6s	77	100	do	110⅜
16,000	do...b30	77⅛	400	do	110⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅞	200	do...2d call	110⅜
50	Mariposa M. Co.	12¾	800	Reading R.	114
100	do	12¾	400	do...s30	113¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	44	60	Mich. Cen. R.	113
50	Cen. Coal Co.	60	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69⅜
80	Pac. Mail Scrip	203	100	do...s30	69⅜
1100	Erie Railroad	97⅜	200	Pitts., F. W. & C.	99⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr...s30	61¾	40	do	99⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.	111	100	do...s30	99

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	94½	600	Cleve. & Pitts...s2	73
5,000	do	94¾	700	do...s10	73
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Old Issue	107⅛	100	do...c	73¼
3,000	do	107⅜	200	do	73
30,000	O. & M. Cer...s2	28⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	110⅝
400	Erie Railroad...s2	97⅜	200	do...s2	110⅝
100	do	97⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	62
200	do...b8	97⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s2	62⅛
400	Reading R.	113⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C...b10	99⅜
1200	do	113⅞	100	Canton Co.	40⅛
700	do...s2	113⅝	100	do...s2	40⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	115⅜	400	do...s2	40⅞
6	do	116	100	Cumb. Coal...s2	46⅛
1300	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	69⅛	200	do...b3	46⅜
100	do	69⅜	100	do...s10	46⅜
100	do...b4	69⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co...b3	49⅜
100	do	69⅜	100	do...s3	49⅜
100	do...b5	69⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	100	Chic. & R. I. R...b3	110¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	94⅞	500	do...s10	110¼
100	do...c	94⅞	500	do...s10	111
200	Erie Railroad...b3	97⅜	100	do...b10	111⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R....s3	110	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
900	Reading R.	113⅝	800	do...s3	62⅛
500	do	113⅝	100	do...s10	62⅛
1500	do...c	113⅞	400	do...s20	62
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛	100	Pitts., F. W. & C...s3	99⅜
700	do...s3	69⅛	100	do...b8	99⅜
500	do...b10	69⅛	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	97
500	do...s3	69⅛	100	McGr. & W. R.	19
300	do...b3	69⅜	200	Canton Co...s3	40⅜
100	do...c	69⅜	300	do...c	40⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol.	109	200	do	40⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	72⅜	100	do...b10	40⅜
1000	do...s3	72⅜	100	Cum. Coal	46⅛
300	do...b3	72⅜	100	do...s3	46⅛
200	do...b3	72½	100	do	46⅛
900	do...b30	72⅝	400	do...s40	46⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	100	do...b3	46⅛
100	do...s30	49	100	do...s3	46⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	New-York Cen...s3	95	300	M. So. & N. I.	69⅛
100	do	95	200	do...s3	69⅛
900	Erie Railway...s3	97⅞	400	do	69⅛
100	do	97⅞	200	do...b3	69⅛
200	do...b3	97⅞	300	Cleve. & Pitts	73
100	Hud. Riv. R...b3	110⅜	500	do	72⅞
1000	do...b5	111	400	Cleve. & Tol.	109
300	do	111	200	Chic. & R. I.	110⅞
200	do...b3	110⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	28⅛
3200	Reading R.	114⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr...s3	62⅛
500	do	114⅜	100	do...b10	62⅛
500	do...b3	114⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....b3	99⅜
500	do...s3	114⅜	100	McGr. & W. R.	19
2900	do...b3	114⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	46
200	do	114⅜	100	do...s10	46
500	do...b30	114⅜	200	do...b5	46
1000	do...b3	114⅜			

FRIDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

There is scarcely any variation in the price of Gold from Wednesday and Thursday's sales. The transactions to-day were at 143⅞@144@144¼ ₱ cent. The rate of Exchange on London, for Gold, for Saturday's mail, is 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. for standard Bankers'. The demand up to 2 o'clock was readily supplied at 109⅛ ₱ cent., but at the close the terms were somewhat firmer, and the whole range of quotation was 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. The steamers will take out half a million of California Gold bars, and some parcels of silver bars, both received by the last California steamer. The rate for Francs by the mail to-morrow is 5 francs 16¼ centimes to the dollar for 60-day bills on Paris, and 5 francs 12½ centimes for sight bills. Some moderate orders for U. S. 5-20s have been executed for the present mail.

The course of the Money market is very steady at 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6½@7½ ₱ cent. on prime Discounts. Loans at call continue to be paid on Compound Interest legal Tender Notes at 5@6 ₱ cent., the borrowers upon this security anticipating an early conversion of the notes at the Treasury Department into new United States 5-20s. We have no reliable information from Washington leading to the belief that such an arrangement (although no doubt entertained by the Secretary) will be immediately announced. Even after the terms of conversion are determined upon and made public, we apprehend that several weeks and perhaps months will intervene before the new 5-20 Bonds, if such should be the Gold paying security exchanged for the Legal Tender, (to date from 1st November) will be ready for delivery.

At the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street a fair amount of business was done in Government Securities, at about Friday's quotations, or an eighth of one ₱ cent. concession on 5-20s, while the 10-40s were ¼ firmer, and Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness in demand at 98⅛ ₱ cent. and interest. The Border State Bonds were again in good demand, North Carolinas as high as 83 ₱ cent., but Tennessees and Missouris ½@⅝ ₱ cent. below the best previous sales. The Miscellaneous Shares were less firm than on Thursday, on the Cumberland and Central Coal Shares, but otherwise steady.

The Railway speculation reversed the order of yesterday's movement. The market dull in the forenoon, and nearly all up at and after the Second Board. The Erie Shares continued an exception to the general list, and to all present seeming can neither be forced up or down from about 87⅛@87⅜ ₱ cent. In Reading there was a renewed demand from first-class buyers at 114¼@114⅜ ₱ cent. this afternoon. The week's Coal tonnage over the Road is reported at 92,000 tons by telegraph, and although about 20,000 shares of the Stock, recently bought at 108@110 ₱ cent., were realized upon yesterday, (partly for Philadelphia account,) the magnitude of the business on the Road induces fresh purchases for a further advance from 114@115 ₱ cent. The impression is that Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, who is also the New-York Director in the Philadelphia and Reading, has recently helped his friends to large profits by advising them to buy Reading. Another unofficial statement is that the net cash profits of the Reading Company, for the fiscal year, to end on 30th November, will reach the sum of *five and a quarter millions of dollars*, of which only $400,000 is required to pay the Interest on the Funded Debt of the company, leaving nearly or quite 25 ₱ cent. on the Stock, of which a liberal cash and scrip division will be made in December.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The Railways were on the upward turn; Erie in demand and Reading buoyant. In reference to the Erie finances it is positively asserted that £400,000 sterling, equal to $3,000,000 Currency, has been borrowed in England, and a conditional arrangement for a further sum if required from this side:

	Thurs	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅛	94⅛	N. West Pref	62¾	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	Rock Island	111¼	111
U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	99⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅜
N. Y. Central	95	95	Cumb'land Coal	46¾	46
Erie	87⅜	88	Quicksilver	45	45⅛
Hudson	110⅜	110⅞	Mariposa	12¾	12¾
Reading	113⅞	115⅛	Canton	40⅜	40⅜
Mich. Southern	69⅛	69⅜	Atlantic Mail	144	144
Illinois Central	129	128	American Gold	144	144
Pittsburgh	73	73	Ohio Certificates	28	28¼
Northwest	27⅞	28¼	Toledo	109	109

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Metropolitan	115
Mechanics'	107	People's	110
America	133	Grocers'	115
Phenix	95	Market	110
Greenwich	145	Nassau	108
State of New-York	112	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	106	Corn Exchange	109
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Continental	94
Ocean	90	St. Nicholas	98
American Exchange	115	Commonwealth	99
Pacific	150	Import's' & Traders'	96
Chatham	130	Park	140
Bank of N. America	107	Central National	106
Hanover	107	Fourth National	96
Irving	107	Ninth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1868	93½	Tol. & Wab 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip. 8ds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	101	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	103	Galena & Chic. Ext.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102¾	N. Cen. 1st mort.	106¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	105
Harlem, 1st. M. '69-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	93
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
N. Ind. Geah. Line, '68	90	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. ₱ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	111	Miss. & Mo. 1s. G. 1st M.	40
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	81	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	97
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	81½	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	78
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	84
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Marietta & O. 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	105		

The prepayments from the Treasury Office to-day on the November 5-20 Coupons reached about half a million of dollars, making $1,325,000 for the five days of the week.

A daring robbery of $25,000 United States 5-20 Bonds was successfully perpetrated yesterday at the counter of Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., No. 50 Wall-street. A package of Bonds containing 14 Bonds of $1,000 each, and 22 Bonds of $500 each had just been brought into the house, (for transmission abroad,) when two strangers appeared at the counter, pretending to inquire into the terms for Exchange and the difference between Gold and Currency rates. While one of them engaged the Cashier in conversation on the subject, the other laid hands on the package or bundle of 5-20's, and quietly withdrew from the conference! The numbers of the Bonds have been promptly advertised, and dealers are on their guard against buying from strangers.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,129,787, against $917,904 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,878	$1,193,607	159	$63,458	310	$96,868
Man. of Cotton	1,568	450,787	74	22,519	77	21,151
Man. of Silk	734	750,108	92	83,448	42	63,001
Man. of Flax	1,515	372,741	213	54,976	271	62,393
Miscellaneous	319	128,917	17	3,430	209	19,701
Total	7,052	$2,906,108	515	$226,679	909	$263,638
		226,679				2,929,108
Total entered		$3,132,787	Total marketed			$3,171,807

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,422,422, including for Customs, $580,000, and on account of Loan, $787,000; payments, $5,482,986 12; balance, $70,426,659 14.

The Assistant Treasury.

From Harper's Weekly, Sept. 30.

The leading financial institution in the United States, is the United States Assistant Treasury at New-York. Though it is only an assistant treasury, and the Treasury proper is at Washington, yet the transactions of the former are so vastly greater in volume than those of the latter, that the chief work of the Washington office is keeping record of the business done by its New-York branch. Nineteen-twentieths of the public creditors are paid here; nearly all the public loans are disposed of here; by far the greater part of the revenue from customs and taxes is received here; and here is paid, on the days fixed by law, the interest on $2,000,000,000 of United States securities. A business of from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 daily is done here—done quickly, quietly, and without errors or disputes. No institution in the city is better worth inspection than the Sub-Treasury; and be it said, in simple justice, no man is more willing to have it inspected than MR. VAN DYCK, the Sub-Treasurer.

The vaults are a sight which cannot be witnessed elsewhere in this country. There are two of them; but one is comparatively empty, as it only holds some $10,000,000. The other contains over $60,000,000, one-half in coin, the other half in paper. How many readers have ever seen $1,000,000 in paper or in gold? We remember one of the oldest of our judges, a man of large experience and profound wisdom, interrupting a party of talkers who were chattering about millions of gold, with the naive questions:

"How big is a million of gold? Would it rest on this table? Would it go under this chair? How many men would it take to carry it? What does it look like?"

His Honor might have gratified his curiosity by a visit to the Sub-Treasury. There $30,000,000 of gold lie dormant, awaiting the resurrection of specie payments. They are put up in bags containing $5,000 each, and weighing say forty-five pounds. These bags are piled one upon another in closets, which line the inner wall of the vault; a hundred bags filled a closet. When filled the door is closed, locked and sealed with the cashier's seal; a ticket attached specifies that in that dark and narrow hole $500,000 in gold lie hidden. Fifty or more such closets may be seen, duly closed, locked and sealed. But in that vault, whose wealth far outshines the wildest fables of Oriental story, bags of gold lie around in every corner. You kick one as you enter. Others rests on trucks waiting sepulture in the closets. They are so plentiful, and so seemingly despised by the officials who handle them, that insensibly the spectator loses his respect for them, and forgets that the possession of a few such bags would realize his life-long dream of material prosperity.

These bags are the product of customs duties. Every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a little hand-cart, ark-shaped, painted red, covered over and locked, may be seen traveling up Wall-street, propelled by two stout men, and wending its way from the Custom-house to the Sub-Treasury. There are but two men ostensibly engaged in pushing the little red cart, but a careful observer may discover two other men, likewise stout and very watchful, who lounge up the side-walk on a parallel line. They look as if they carried revolvers. In these days, when the customs duties are heavy, the little red ark sometimes contains $750,000—a prize worth the attention of robbers. But it is never attacked. When it reaches the Sub-Treasury it is unlocked, and the bags handed in. Each bag is then counted by the Sub-Treasurer's clerks. They count with both hands, and with a rapidity and accuracy truly wonderful. They seem to possess a sort of instinct—the product of long experience, which enables them to discover a false coin at a glance. Pieces which have been split open, the in

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, at 10¾ A. M., on *Perfect Love*, and in the EVENING, at 7, to young people. Subject—*Young Man's Pathway*. Young men specially invited. Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—SUNDAY the Rector will preach the 12th anniversary sermon, at 7¼ and 10¾ A. M., and at 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and at 7¼ P. M. give some account of the sign-language, the method of teaching deaf-mutes, and the progress of church work among them.

ST. BARNABAS' (EPISCOPAL) CITY MISsion House and Chapel, No. 314 Mulberry-st., in charge of Rev. S. H. HILLIARD. Services on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Seats free. Mission House open as a temporary home for women and children. Contributions desired for its support.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Oct. 1, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3¼ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, at No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, incorporation of the society and methods of usefulness will be discussed and adopted. Delegates to the convention elected. Conference, 3 o'clock. Meeting in evening at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to participate.

AFTERNOON SERVICES RESUMED AT 4 30th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock. Rev. R. G. HOOKER gives the first of a brief series of discourses to the young. Subject—*A Look Ahead*. All interested are cordially invited. Morning service at 10¾.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Young men's prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, at the Rooms, No. 161 5th-av. Young men, strangers, especially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Discourse, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½, on *The Causes of the Great Increase of Crime, and its Remedy*.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, West 37th-st., near Broadway, N. Y., will be open hereafter on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M., for service and sermon. Subject for Sunday evening next—*Why cannot Protestant Ministers Preach in our Pulpits?*

DELIVERERS IN THE SECOND COMING Of Christ, and future life for the righteous only, worship Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder F. BURBANKS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. O. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Resurrection, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Service commencing at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Oct. 1, Rev. J. H. CALDWELL, of Georgia, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. R. CROOKS, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. G. ALEX. PELTZ WILL PREACH in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, on 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on SUNDAY, the 1st Oct., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The church will be open at these hours on every SUNDAY throughout the Winter.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL RESUME his evening services in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, of Stockbridge, Mass., will preach MORNING and EVENING, at the usual time. Sabbath-school concert at 3 o'clock P. M., in the church.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIvision.—Rev. Dr. WISE will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. A. BURRELL, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Prayer services at 6½ P. M. Welcome all. Seats free.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Tenderness*.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, at 7½. Strangers invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a chour of 200 children.

"SPIRITUALISM AND THE BIBLE, Which Have the Stronger Proofs?" will be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, No. 36 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. An experience meeting at 10½ A. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. FRANK CHANDLER will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. JAS. KEYSER, of Plainfield, N. J., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st. near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. JAMES C. NIGHTENGALE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

FIRST F. W. BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-st., west of 6th-av., (formerly in 28th-st.)—Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

RALLY, RALLY.—HE WHO IS SENT TO BEAR the standard to which the Israel of God are to be gathered, will preach at Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

A LECTURE, SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, Cooper Institute, lower hall, when the eyes of Spiritualists will be opened, by one of the THORPE BROTHERS. Orthodox Christians invited.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 31, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. R. G. DICKINSON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 4 54th-av. and 11th-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY, at the usual hours of worship.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-Av. and 21st-st.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st. near 5th-av.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY A. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

$20,000—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A cash capital of $20,000 is desirous of connecting himself with some established house, either as principal or clerk, in the dry goods, hardware, grocery or commission business. Address Box No. 358 Post-office. All communications strictly confidential.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, active or silent, to extend a first-class importing and shipping business. Profits large and capital secured against risk. Address immediately, MERCHANT, Box No. 2,157 New-York Post-office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—I WANT A GENtleman with the above amount as partner. I am in the general shipping and commission business, and wishing to extend it South and Southwest, I will offer good indscements. Address EXTENSION, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF 30 YEARS' successful business with the South, desire to treat with a party or parties, possessing capital, for the succession of their business. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, & CO., No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TO A COMPETENT BUSINESS man or capitalist, one-half interest in a worsted-yarn factory of two thousand spindles in successful operation; location unsurpassed. Apply to D. W. MANWARRING, No. 249 Front-st., between 10 and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOSIERY and gents' furnishing business, on Broadway, well established and doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN OF large experience and some cash capital, desires to connect himself with a business of undoubted reputation. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 143 Post-office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WEST WASHINGTON Market. For further particulars apply between 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P.M., to HARVEY BAKER, Boo m No. 4, No. 34 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. FALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

IODHS.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.

CURES

SCROFULA, ULCERS, CANCERS, SALT-RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, and many CHRONIC and HEREDITARY diseases.

READ THE PROOF.

PARKERSBURGH, W. VA., Sept. 18, 1865.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.—*Gentlemen*: * * * * * I had 32 RUNNING ULCERS when I commenced taking your medicine, and am now reduced to one. * * * * * I induced a person quite low with Scrofula to try the medicine. He can now attend to business and is quite encouraged.

Yours truly, W. HORNER.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER is the most powerful VITALISING AGENT and RESTORATIVE known. Circulars free.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 439 Broadway, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

OLD SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, &c. It relieves pain and subdues inflammation immediately.

Only 25 cents a box; by mail 35 cents.

Sold by druggists and by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and S. W. FOWLE, Proprietors, Boston.

FURNACES, RANGES.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO., No. 369 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

SAFETY LAMP.

No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. Send for full description. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, 12 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK

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ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.

ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four* packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., COMMENCES ON OCT. 1.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS, with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers,

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD. By THE VICAR. Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronised by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS; OR, INCENTIVES TO DO GOOD. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D. Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

PIG IRON.—550 TONS No. 1 SUMMERLEE Scotch pig iron for sale by G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 131 Pearl-st.

TONGUES—50 BOXES DUFFIELD'S CELEBRated smoked tongues, for sale by HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, 24 Whitehall-st

STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE, &c.—By the load or room, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second*. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third*. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth*. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865

JOHN K. HACKETT,
JEROME WILKES,
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second*. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third*. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth*. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 68 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.

je17 lawfm8* JOHN D ASCOUGH, Administrator.

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THE ALGONQUIN AND WINOOSKI TRIAL.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of to-day contains the following articles on the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* trial:

I. Official Report of the Board of Naval Engineers.
II. The Economy Trial; A Letter from a Distinguished Engineer.
III. Mr. ISHERWOOD'S Expansion Dogma Practically Tested; A Letter from another well-known Engineer.
IV. The London *Engineer* on Mr. ISHERWOOD'S Expansion Theory.
V. Editorial Commentary on the trial.

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A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM; Its Diseases, their Causes and their Cure, by an IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATMENT. A valuable Book for Young Invalids and the General Reader. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. R. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price $1 50. N. B.—Dr. H. has returned to the city, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st (Late of No. 658 Broadway.

25 CENTS MONTHLY, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, THE

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.

ANY BOOKSELLER OR NEWSAGENT will supply THE SUNDAY MAGAGZINE, Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.; Or orders may be sent to the publishers, ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO, No. 178 Grand-st., New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF the Bladder and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 8th-av., illustrated by three cases—Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome; stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or itching ulcer of the rectum. Their sympathetic symptoms. Scalpel, No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO do a part of the washing by a woman that has over thirteen years' city reference, altogether, from her last three places; either or all of her employers can be seen and will recommend her as being a reliable woman and a first-rate family cook, a good maker of bread, pastry, &c. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can trim in the latest style; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 234 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant person as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take care of a child from birth; first-class reference. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, a situation where strict integrity and industry are of value; has good business qualifications, and has had some experience as correspondent and book-keeper; his references are the best. Address K., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OF AGE, is open for an engagement as assistant book-keeper, cashier, or clerk, in some banking or mercantile business. Can furnish good references; also, security if required. Address A. A. A., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who has some of the highest recommendations for character and ability; understands his business fully in all its branches. Address M. J. D., at No. 13 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without family, as coachman and plain gardener; willing to make himself generally useful, with three years good reference. Address W. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is experienced and well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Call or address O. J., Coachman, Box No. 209 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN FARmer, by a middle-aged married man, with many years' experience in this country. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as farmer, vegetable gardener, or coachman. Best of reference. Call, for three days, on A. B., at No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HIGHLY EDUcated, knowing English, French and German, a situation; best of references and highest testimonials can be produced. Address LIORN, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER or an assistant; best of city references given. Address F. E., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY SOber man as groom or coachman. Can be seen by addressing C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town and neighborhood, to take orders for "The Great Labor-Saver;" a patented article that every family wants; will save ten times its cost yearly; agents are making $5 to $25 per day; only $3 to $10 capital required. Full particulars of the business sent to any address on receipt of six cents for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, ABOUT 15 years old; he must reside with his parents and be well recommended; he is required to make himself generally useful in an optical store, No. 104 Broadway. Inquire before 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO thoroughly understands his duties, and can bring unexceptionable references from his last place, and has lived in a private family. Apply between 3 and 4 P. M., at No. 33 Broadway, front office, up stairs.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, and be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER FOR a patent medicine in high repute; only those who have been in the business need apply. Address, stating terms, ALFRED, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; must be tidy and obliging, and one who understands her business, with good references. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., on Saturday, Sept. 30, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS TO GO forty miles up the Hudson River, in a private family; wages $12 per month. Apply, with reference, between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday next, at 16 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing, to go to the country; reference required. Apply on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GENTLEMEN'S FURnishing store; salary $2 per week. Address T. C. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—LIVE AGENTS WANTed everywhere. If you want employment and a good chance to make money, send your address and receive my circular free by mail. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

OFFICE OF ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING INSTITUTE, No. 809 BROADWAY, Sept. 26, 1865.

STUDENTS AND THE PUBLIC ARE hereby informed that this Institute is now in perpetual session from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 2¼ A. M., to 2¾ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 467, 469, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 71 WEST 16TH-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-AV.,

Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. F. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraf; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 202 Henry-st., near Grand. JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 1. Address J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.

The school year commences Sept. 13. Pupils will be received at any time. For circulars, apply to Principal.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 26th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 16th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

R. P. JENKS'

School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.

Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Trustees have appointed DANIEL O. QUIMBY, A. M., Principal. The institution will be reopened for the reception of pupils (boarding and day scholars) on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865. Circulars are to be found at Thompson Bros.', No. 3 Wall-st., at Rice & Andrews', No. 486 Broadway, and at Alliger Bros.', No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN A. KING,

President of the Board of Trustees.

J. B. ALLIGER, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Language, Commercial and Primary.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—ROLL OF THE DRUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

IRVING HALL—MLLE. PAREPA'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE RAVELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE FRENCH SPY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

No. 807 BROADWAY—VICTORIA REGIA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CENTRAL PARK—Afternoon—BALLOON ASCENSION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Alabama Convention passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are declared void, and that the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority to ratify or assume to provide for their payment. The convention also decided to submit the amendments to the constitution to a popular vote. The South Carolina Convention has adjourned, after a most harmonious session of fifteen days. They have repealed the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, equalized the representation of the Senate and taxation throughout the State, giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, ordered voting in the Legislature by *viva voce*, indorsed the Administration unanimously, directed a commission to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of the colored population. The convention has also appointed a committee to intercede with the President on behalf of JEFF. DAVIS and other rebels now in limbo. The election for Governor and members of the Legislature takes place on the 18th of October. JAMES L. ORR is nominated for Governor, and it is understood that Gov. PERRY will be sent to the United States Senate.

Secretary SEWARD is engaged in making an analysis of the claims due to citizens of the United States against foreign governments, and has published a formal notice inviting parties having claims not founded on contract, which may have originated since Feb. 8, 1865, to forward without delay the State Department statements of the same, under oath, accompanied by proper proof. Under this comprehensive notice merchants and shipowners who have suffered from the depredations committed by the *Alabama*, *Sumter*, *Shenandoah*, and the other British-rebel pirates, can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raids from Canada, also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity of presenting their claims for indemnity. The Secretary of State is devoting considerable attention to this matter, and will pursue it vigorously to the settlement.

The Secretary of the Navy has caused to be prepared a handsome copper-plate document as discharge paper for all volunteer naval officers honorably discharged. A finely executed engraving, representing a steam frigate, a monitor and sailing vessels, ornaments the heading; while the body of the paper sets forth that the war for the preservation of the Union having, under the beneficent guidance of Almighty God, been brought to a successful termination, a reduction of the naval forces becomes necessary; and, having served faithfully in the navy, he is hereby honorably discharged, with the thanks of the department. Each is signed by Secretary WELLES. It forms a beautiful ornament for framing, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the gallant officers who have faithfully served their country.

The Washington *Star* says: "In order to facilitate the work of the President in preparing his message to Congress, the heads of several of the bureaus of the government are already making preparations to begin the work of preparing their final statements of the operations of the different branches of the government under their control. The clerks of the Treasury Department are now working from an early hour in the morning until late at night, so as to finish up such business as may have accumulated, and complete the records of the department."

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The *Vedette*, a Colorado paper, says that two men who were hanged near Gibson's Ferry, en route to Montana, a few weeks ago, for having counterfeit gold dust in their possession, are now believed to be wholly innocent. They had received the dust in good faith from some one else, thinking it to be genuine. The case of these unfortunate men should be held up as a warning to all who would resort to so desperate a remedy as that of lynch law.

A terrific storm passed over Grand Chemere, in Louisiana, a few days ago, doing immense damage. The people living in adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. It is supposed that the inhabitants of the place, amounting to several hundreds, have been submerged by back water from the Gulf.

A convention of Evangelican Christians was opened on Thursday last at Cleveland, Ohio. Chief-Justice CHASE was chosen President. He made an eloquent address, in which he paid a high compliment to the labors of the United States Christian Commission in the army and navy.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that there is hardly any complaint against the proceedings of the military officers in the State, or interference with or opposition to the civil appointments of Gov. HAMILTON, whose administration of affairs is giving universal satisfaction.

The Atlanta (Ga.) papers are in ecstacies over an arrangement made between the railroad companies in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, by which cotton will hereafter be transported to Nashville much more cheaply and expeditiously than it has heretofore been.

The Wirz Military Commission adjourned yesterday until to-day on account of the illness of one of the members of the court.

Accounts from Northeast Mississippi represent the progrects of the next cotton crop as very poor, the negroes being unwilling to go to work or to make contracts with the planters. The planters, however, are cheerful and will do their utmost to make up a crop.

Galveston, TEXAS, was visited by a severe storm on the 13th inst. Houses and fences were much injured, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The storm was also severely felt in other parts of the State.

Arrangements were commenced on Thursday to raise the *Congress* from where she was beached, and put her in the dry-dock at the navy-yard in Portsmouth.

Mr. ASHMAN HALL, of Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., was drowned off Pier No. 13, North River, on Thursday afternoon.

LOCAL NEWS.

Well, it is here. The sultry horrors of Midsummer are (probably) past, and we emerge into the era of soft airs and muskeetoes—especially muskeetoes, or moskeetos, or moschetoes, or any other skeetoes that this absurd language may toe-lerate. Yet it is (or has been) "which and tother," it is "nip and tuck" (excuse the French) between Summer and Autumn. (Here is a good opportunity to rush into a Bohemian description of "dying Summer" and "auburn Autumn of the sombre locks," but Mr. Jenkins has been "on a dinner" and his spectacles are cloudy. But, *revenons*, &c.) We must really congratulate ourself upon "the weather," barring the muskeetoes—and the bar-ring is the best part of it. Yesterday was *not* particularly cool, however—indeed, with due respect, we may venture to say it was "hot." *Ex gratia*—it was summery—that is to say, it was calorifically inconsistent with Now. Then, meaning last week, it would have been synchronous—now, it is anach, &c. But why whine? Sufficient unto the morning is the sunshine thereof, and the afternoons are sublime—so says LAURA, whose glorious face supplies sunlight to the shady side of Broadway and thereabouts in the P. M. We like, Jenkins says, (and he knows) these early Autumn days. We like the hazy sky, but not the pear-paring on the sidewalks, that trips our light fantastic toe. We like the abundant flush of fair fruit and of fairer flowers that enrich the shop-windows, but not the astounding price of 20 (twenty) cents for a single pear of only one Bartlett. We like the lovely faces of the rising, &c., who are now lingering lazily and long schoolwards, (and getting jessie for not getting in earlier.) We like the little rogues, and if we were schoolmaster we would adjourn every day at noon and go romping after chestnuts and squirrels with our pets. Hang school—in pleasant weather! Oh! how lovely is Autumn! For then the Great Hand showers down the undeserved benificence that overwhelms complaining and unworthy hearts with floods of gratitude—such floods of blessings as compel in the most unwilling the sentiment of thankfulness—such floods as flush the feeling heart with obligations that words may not express. And so, welcome to Autumn, and her generous bounty; and her dear, dreamy, delicious days of dizzy dazzlement; and her solemn nights of starry splendor, with grand Orion riding in unrivaled glory in the vanguard of Heaven; with her stilly and dewy mornings, all garnished with liquid pearls and vocal with the voices of soon-departing birds, whose melancholy music makes monotonous prelude of their early farewell. So, let us be thankful; for the red heat of past days, and the strength to endure it; for the glorious grandeur of the present time, and the heart to enjoy it; for the coming blessings of a favored clime, and the will to accept reverently and acknowledge fervently our countless blessings.

We are getting along bravely with the Bleecker-street cars. Yesterday, after due observation, we found only three instances in which the smoke puffers were at work. On mildly remonstrating with one of these chaps—a youth of 18, in stove-pipe hat and paste sleeve buttons an inch and a half broad, we were told he was not "smoking tobacco." We confessed our mistake, but insist upon "no smoking" anything—not even a joke. Seriously, however, we are half inclined to guess that, by-and-by (which Mr. Hamlet testifies is so "easily said") we may bring these jolly railroaders to their duty. So be it.

An important case in regard to the rights of city railroad companies, was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices INGRAHAM, PECKHAM and SUTHERLAND. The legal questions involved regard the rights of railroad companies to construct and operate switches and branch tracks within the city limits. The court reserved its decision.

The Thirty-second Internal Revenue Collection District of this city (Collector SHOOK'S) will yield about $1,250,000, in the form of internal revenue, to the National Treasury, in the current month of September. This revenue comes exclusively from business taxes, there being no taxable incomes in the district.

The Larkins-King case was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, at chambers, before Justice BARNARD. The testimony on both sides is now all in, and counsel will commence to sum up at 10 o'clock this morning.

The lists of letters not called for at the Post-office will no longer be advertised in the newspapers; but printed slips containing the names will be posted every Saturday at the general office, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, and at the various stations, where they may be seen by the public.

The new school-house, No. 40, in the Eighteenth Ward, was formally opened yesterday. Addresses were made by several prominent gentlemen of the Board of Education, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

A robbery of $25,000 worth of government bonds was committed on Thursday afternoon, in Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co.'s banking-office. One CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, otherwise CHARLES JONES, has been arrested and held on suspicion.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, at their regular session, yesterday afternoon, organized two new engine companies, to be located in East Broadway and Ludlow-st. They also relieved from further active duty Volunteer Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 8.

Mr. CHARLES COLTON, of Vandam-street, who was injured at the new court-house by an iron beam falling on one of his legs, on the 20th inst., died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

JOHN KEHOE, a child of 36 months, was accidentally drowned in a tub of water at No. 307 West Nineteenth-street, yesterday afternoon.

GUSTAVE HOFFMAN, a youth of 9 years, was drowned off Pier No. 43, East River, yesterday morning.

A fair inquiry prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of produce and merchandise at, in most instances, buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive.

Gold steady at 144 ⅜ cent. yesterday. Money easy. Stocks opened dull, but left off firm. Governments steady; Railways upward.

Party Necessities.

The *World* is getting a little uneasy under the failure of its hopes and predictions concerning the action of the Administration Party in this State. It was very certain the Syracuse Convention would break up in a row,—that there would be a grand fight on "negro suffrage,"—that radicalism generally would be rampant, and that nothing would be left undone there, to enable the Democrats to walk quietly over the course this Fall. In common with the rest of its party it finds itself sadly disappointed. Not one of its confident predictions was verified. Everything went exactly the other way.

But the *World* don't intend to give it up so. It whistles lustily to keep its party courage up. Here is the opening paragraph of one of its articles yesterday:

"When Congress assembles in December next, and Representatives and Senators from the Southern States, elected under President JOHNSON'S auspices, present themselves and apply for admission, the *Republican party* MUST *resist the application*. Desperate and wicked as the effort to keep them out may seem, *yet Republicanism* MUST *make it*. It cannot draw back from this last and reckless push for life. STEVENS sees this. SUMNER sees it. And so does PHILLIPS, GREELEY, &c., &c."

Now what *must* be *will* be; and if the Republican party "must" do all these things, why of course it will. But we can't quite see it. "STEVENS" may—but we don't. The *World* thought the party *must* break up at Syracuse—but it didn't. Possibly it may be just as much mistaken now as it was then.

We appreciate the necessity under which the Democratic party labors. It feels that necessity very keenly and acts accordingly. Having attempted to steal the principles, policy and candidates of the Administration party, it feels compelled to prove that its effort was successful—that their pillage was abandoned by its rightful owners, and that all who favor these views must vote with their party, if they desire them carried into effect. Hence their constant assertions that the Republicans "must" oppose President JOHNSON. Hence their predictions of a break-up in their organization. And hence the *World's* emphatic averments about what "must" be done by them when Congress meets next winter.

We advise all who have not the same interest in believing these declarations which prompts the *World* to make them, to wait awhile. The *World* itself will be wiser, if it lives longer. It may possibly find out that STEVENS and PHILLIPS, and the rest of its favorites, do not "see" quite as much as it supposes.

Unionism in South Carolina.

The report we published on Monday last, from our own correspondent, of the opening action of the South Carolina Convention, gave a very encouraging view of the temper and spirit in which that State proposes to resume her place in the National Union. As a matter of course, there was some intemperate talk and a little of the old-fashioned South Carolina bluster and bravado; but it was subdued in tone and was promptly overruled by the good sense of the great body of the convention. Mr. ALDRICH, from the Barnwell district, relieved his overburdened mind by declaring that the people of the State were living under a "military despotism," and offered a resolution to be "patient under evils they could not avert," and to "await calmly the time and opportunity to effect deliverance from unconstitutional rule." But Mr. MCGOWAN, who bore on his body the scars of wounds received in the rebel service, denounced the temper of this proceeding with stirring eloquence, and was greeted with thundering applause; and ex-Gov. PICKENS, of old the fiercest of secession fanatics, calmly remarking that it "did not become the people of South Carolina to bluster now," moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was promptly carried, with but four or five dissenting votes.

So when Mr. WALLACE, of Charleston, offered resolutions speaking of JEFF. DAVIS as a martyr, he was silenced by Mr. DUDLEY, who said it was "scarcely appropriate language for a body which had just returned the State to the Union, and was relying on the generosity of the North for full admission again into the sisterhood of States." And so at every point every attempt to revive the old style of South Carolina bullying and bravado, was at once put down by the resolute good sense of the convention. The great body of delegates appreciate fully the position of their State, and are prepared to meet it with manliness and courage. Hon. JAMES L. ORR, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, expressed what seems to be the general sense of the convention, when he said: "We have tried the case by war,—we have failed, and why should we not submit?" And the following resolutions, submitted by a son of the late Senator HAMMOND, set forth in very clear and accurate language the principles which South Carolina should accept, as the results of the war, and which she pledges herself to "sustain fully and faithfully as a national policy:"

Resolved, That the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That sovereignty, a unit absolute and indivisible, which, in all nations, must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorized representative within the limits of the organic law—the Constitution—is the Federal Government.

Resolved, That it is an uncontrovertible fact that slavery has ceased to exist through the exercise of the military power of the Federal Government, and that any attempt by us to revive it would be impolitic, unwise, and, not only futile, but disastrous.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of the American people to confine the general government strictly within the limits of the constitution, and to acknowledge the inalienable right of each State to regulate its own affairs in its own way.

An ordinance has been passed forever prohibiting slavery, and resolutions are pending giving negroes the right to testify in all the courts of the State where their own rights are concerned. If the action of the convention throughout is characterized by this spirit, the country will have no reason to complain. It is not by the passionate or resentful language of a few individuals, but by the action and temper of the mass of the people, that the spirit and character of the Southern States is to be judged.

One point in the discussion thus far had is worthy of note. All the moderate and sensible men among the delegates support heartily and cordially the administration of President JOHNSON. It is only the untamed fire-eaters who, like the Bourbons, neither "learn anything nor forget anything," that oppose it and talk of overthrowing it. Thus while Mr. HAMMOND presents, in his series of resolutions, one declaring that "we indorse the acts of President JOHNSON'S administration, and will cordially support its wise and patriotic efforts to restore to the whole country the blessings of peace," Mr. ALDRICH, the Barnwell delegate, declared that he "hoped for the speedy overthrow of the party now in power in the North," and that he advised the people of the South "to be quiet until they were strong enough, *through the aid of the Democratic Party of the North*, to get a constitutional government." These incidental declarations indicate pretty clearly the prospective political divisions of both North and South. While the clamorous and unsubdued rebels seek to renew the contest "through the aid of the *Democratic Party* of the North," the great mass of the Southern people—all who accept the sovereignty of the national authority, the permanence of the Union, and the extinction of slavery as the results of the war—will stand by the Administration Party of the whole country in support of President JOHNSON and his policy.

A CRUEL CUSTOM ABOLISHED.—We are sure there was not a humane citizen who was not gratified on reading the other morning that the police had taken in hand the inhuman butcher-men who have been in the habit of driving through the streets of the city, carts in which were huddled and round which were hanging, in the most painful and revolting style, living calves. We are sure every one was gratified that the judge before whom the culprits were brought, acted promptly in the infliction of a punishment which will soon stop the offence by making it expensive. The wicked custom has been carried on for years, before the eyes of thousands of people, and amid continued remonstrances against it. We trust the last of it has now been seen. And we but give the police deserved credit in expressing public gratification that they have stopped it.

The Pacification of Mexico.

It is now nearly four years since LOUIS NAPOLEON undertook to introduce order and the Empire into Mexico. Since then he has retained an army there numbering at times as high as forty thousand troops, beside an imposing naval force on the coast. An immense amount of fighting on a small scale has been ceaselessly going on, and each side has claimed a vast number of great victories in these actions. MAXIMILIAN has had far the best opportunities for publishing to the world *his* victories and his version of affairs generally; and he has taken full advantage of them, even going so far as to dispatch special steamships and couriers to Europe to announce to the French Emperor, his master; to the Belgian King, his father-in-law; to the Austrian Emperor, his brother, and to the potentates and princes in general, the circumstance of some petty triumph, or the fall before his brave veterans of some little Mexican town. Nevertheless, it is certain, from the continuous advance of the Imperial forces to the interior of the country, from the capture of successive cities, State capitals and positions of strategical importance, and from the repeated flights of the Republican Government, that the formal military occupation of Mexico has been making steady progress, till now it may be said to be nearly complete.

Still it would seem that Mexico is about as far from the enjoyment of order under the Empire as it has been at any time during the last half century. By recent mails we have accounts of fighting in both the Northern and the central States, and at the beginning of this month a force of three thousand Republicans was advancing upon Matamoras, to lay siege to it. The system of military operations pursued by the Republicans ever since the fall of Puebla, has been lately described in a letter from JUAREZ to his minister in this country. It is that of "attacking the enemy in detail, following strictly the system of not accepting open battle, and not allowing ourselves to be shut up in the towns." It is the only system possible under the circumstances; for their adversary is superior in numbers and resources, as well as superior in organization and discipline. By this system the Mexicans have been enabled to inflict very great loss and damage, in the aggregate, upon MAXIMILIAN'S foreign troops, and especially in the first two years of active hostilities; for in knowledge of the country, in quickness and facility of movement, in capacity for surprise and escape, they were as much superior to their adversary as he was superior to them in other respects. The system is still being carried out, and upon a scale much greater than would appear from any of the numerous reports that reach us. In the letter of JUAREZ already referred to, is given a list of some twenty republican generals who are at this time carrying on war in this fashion over about a dozen of the States of Mexico.

"PATONI, CORONA and VILLAGRA are operating upon Durango, Pueblita, in the State of Guanajuato; ARTEAGA, REGULES, SALAZAR and RIVA PALACIO in the State of Michoacan; ALVAREZ upon Iquala and Cuernevaca; GARCIA, who has replaced Gen. DIAZ, in the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Chiapas and Tabasco; and ESCOVEDO, MENDES, CORTINA and AGUIERRE in the States of San Luis, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila; while Gens. ROSALES, RUBIO, PESQUIERA and GARCIA MORALES are operating in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa."

JUAREZ remarks that "all these chiefs are of the opinion that the time for attacking the enemy with success has arrived, for the reason of his weakness through the large distances over which his lines are extended;" and adds that his calculations are based upon the knowledge he possesses of the situation of the country. We judge that in the aggregate these officers may be said to command between twelve and fifteen thousand men. Some of them have only a few hundreds a-piece, and all are in poor condition and badly equipped. Successes are attributed to nearly all these officers, even during the last two months. VEGA sends a dispatch announcing the capture of Catoce; ESPINOZA enthusiastically proclaims a victory at the Pass of the Cabras, after six hours' fighting; the city of Jalapa has been captured; GARCIA has defeated the imperialists in two engagements; ESCOVEDO has fought a desperate fight of three hours in the State of Nuevo Leon and beaten the enemy; there have been other imperial defeats at Zongolica and numerous other places; ALVAREZ, the younger, holds Guerrero with eight thousand men; ORTEGA has established himself within ten leagues of the City of Mexico, and communication between the most important cities is continually being interrupted. These are but a few of the items—doubtless not all accurate by any means—which indicate the activity of the Liberalists in Mexico; and when the remark of JUAREZ is taken into consideration, that "the time for successfully attacking the enemy has just arrived," it will be seen how little likelihood there is of a speedy pacification of Mexico under MAXIMILIAN'S rule. If this is the condition of affairs four years after the intervention, how long will it take MAXIMILIAN and his Franco-Austrian troops to reduce poor Mexico to submission?

Judge Hall on Spiritual Mediums.

Judge HALL'S opinion on the motion for a new trial in the case of the spiritual medium COLCHESTER, must be taken everywhere to be not only a conclusive argument against the points urged in his favor by his counsel, but also a very strong argument against the claims of Spiritualism itself; and thus questions involved have an interest far beyond the particular case before the court. The first one was the point urged that COLCHESTER'S performances were not public. But the Judge, while obviously strongly inclined to hold that his performances were public in a proper sense, holds that it makes no difference whether they were public or not, the only necessary element being that they constituted the "business" of the defendant, the evidence of publicity and performance for pay being only pertinent to show that this was his business.

If it were otherwise, COLCHESTER and his fellows could escape the statute by making their performances strictly private. Under this decision privacy and secrecy is no shield. Any one who makes a business of being a medium must take out a license as a juggler.

But the main question argued by the Judge is on the merits of the case, viz: whether COLCHESTER performed by sleight-of-hand or not, and after expressing the entire satisfaction which the court felt with the verdict of the jury against him on this point, he takes occasion to make a short summary of the evidence given for the prosecution in the case, which we think can hardly fail to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that COLCHESTER was a mere impostor, whether other spiritual mediums are such or not.

But the character of the evidence given by the defendant is urged by the judge as still more conclusive against him. The proof to sustain his claim should be very strong, because the claim is opposed to the reason and experience of mankind. "Our reason, as well as our instinct," says the Judge, "teaches us that if our departed parents and children and friends can communicate with us, and give us information and advice for the regulation of our conduct, they would not refuse to exercise this power for our benefit because we decline to contribute to fill the pockets of a strolling performer, or because we failed to address them through the brokerage of some professed spiritual medium"—and we think that all must agree with the Judge in this view. Strong proof of the claims of Spiritualism must therefore be required. But instead of this strong proof being furnished, the defendant failed to prove that he had exercised these powers, which he claimed for himself in circumstances when their exercise would have been more profitable to him than all his exhibitions could be; and more conclusive yet against his claim was his entire failure to put upon the stand a single spiritual medium of all the hundreds of them who could easily have been found, and who, the Judge thinks, should have "gladly embraced the opportunity to prove upon a judicial trial the sincerity and truth of their pretensions, if such proof could be made."

We can readily perceive the answer which spiritualists may make to this. They may say, as Judge EDMONDS did that COLCHESTER was a charlatan and a humbug, whom they had no desire to assist in his deceptions; that a verdict against him was of no interest whatever to them, because he was only a pretender to that power which they professed in reality, and that the Judge is wrong when he says that "the interest and reputation of all the so-called spiritual mediums were involved in this question;" but that it was rather for their advantage in the interests of truth that an impostor should be unmasked.

Whether this excuse be valid or not for their failing to offer their testimony in COLCHESTER'S behalf, the argument is very strong from his failure to compel their testimony, that he had no faith in their spiritual powers. We can hardly believe that if he had thought that the examination of mediums would have established the reality of spiritual manifestations, as they are alleged to be by believers in them, he would have relied, as he seemed to have done, upon the testimony only of those who had been his dupes.

We would not be understood as intimating that the answer which we have supposed spiritualists might make seems to us to be a valid one. But, whatever weight it might have in this first case, it could not but be much weaker if, on a trial of some other medium, there should be the same failure of proof. And we hope, for the interests of truth, that some other case may arise—some other medium may be called upon to take out a juggler's license, and declining may in another trial before a court, give opportunity for spiritual mediums to prove the truth of their pretensions, or give to those who believe these pretensions to be false, the vantage which a failure to make such proof or the lack of an effort to make it, would certainly give. Truth would not fear a cross-examination. Let us see whether spiritualism fears it.

End of the Great Coal Strike—"Black Diamonds" to Come Down.

Late advices from the Lackawanna Valley are to the effect that the men have resumed work, from Carbondale down to Pittston, which takes in the area where operations had been suspended. Below the borough of Wilkesbarre nothing was done for several months in the early part of the season, owing to damages on the canal, the coal thereabouts being shipped to Havre de Grace and Baltimore, but since July the ordinary activity has prevailed thereabouts.

Those who have perused the TIMES' correspondence from the coal regions will remember that as far as two weeks since, the belligerent parties had begun to move in the direction of a truce, if not a final settlement of the points in dispute. Conferences were being held, the consequence of which was such a close approximation of views that our correspondent felt justified in expressing his belief that work would be resumed before the close of September—which has come to pass.

It appears that few, if any, of the miners and laborers left that valley; hence, we may reasonably expect that in the course of a few days every idler will be delving with all his might to make up for the losses of the past ten weeks. No miners can earn as much money in any other employment as taking out coal; and as those of the Lackawanna region are now "hard up," there can be no doubt that an unusual degree of activity will prevail there, until the season for canal transportation closes, say seven weeks from this time.

The aggregate production of that great field had gone up to 75,000 tons per week before the strike; but at the middle of July, it fell off seventy-five per cent. The remaining twenty-five was shipped southward, so that New-York drew scarcely a ton from that entire field. But it is certain that the collieries in the Middle or Mohanoy field were never before so actively worked as now; while new mines are being developed with commendable activity. The one great drawback all through the Lehigh region is the *lack of cars*. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have at least 5,000 of these in constant use; and it is believed other companies have as many more; yet the united capacity of these is utterly insufficient, either to take off the coal as fast as it can be produced, or to meet the constantly growing demand which exists here. Our correspondence shows that several collieries are "standing all the day idle;" many others are working only half-time, or with half their ordinary complements, simply because the requisite facilities for transportation cannot be obtained.

There is a pretty general impression among intelligent men that in coal strikes the mining operatives are but the instruments of designing men, who make use of them for the purpose of exciting panics among consumers and thus forcing up prices. That such a *rôle* has often been performed, there is scarcely a shadow of doubt; that it was performed as recently as last Summer, in certain sections of the coal region, there is also reason to believe. But that this was the governing motive to the great Lackawanna suspension is improbable, for the all-sufficient reason that at the time when it took place none of the large interests operating there had on hand a stock of mined coal of any account. The few thousands of tons then held by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company were soon shipped, after which the works continued unproductive; while interests operating on the Lehigh and the Schuylkill reaped very considerable benefits from the rise in price at their rivals' expense. Neither party in this controversy was "playing" at strike, merely in order to alarm consumers. It was carried on upon too great a scale and with too much persistency for *that*. Both were deeply in earnest, contending for the mastery. In the settlement we presume the companies have carried every or nearly every point at issue.

As to the result, the throwing of 60,000 tons per week additional upon the market cannot fail to bring down prices materially. For although the canals will be closed after the middle of November, three lines of railroads will be open all the year round—namely, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, with the New-Jersey Central, reaching Jersey City; the Lehigh Valley, with its numerous feeders extending as far West as Wilkesbarre; and the Erie Railway, with its Hawley Branch and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, which reaches down the Lackawanna Valley to Pittston. We have not the figures before us, but presume the aggregate capacity of these roads is now 75,000 tons weekly. Besides these direct contributions, we have the great Reading road, which, by way of Philadelphia, can still render us some assistance. In spite of the blast-furnaces shortly to resume work, and the slender stock of coal on hand, we look for a decline in the price of two or three dollars per ton before the lapse of so many weeks.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An unusually equal and creditable performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" was given here, last evening, to another full and fashionable audience. We have rarely heard an old opera create so much genuine applause from a house which, while warm in appreciating the music, was singularly cold toward the singers. The *caste* was as follows: *Lucrezia Borgia*, Mme. ZUCCHI; *Orsini*, Miss A. PHILLIPS; *Genarro*, Sig. IRFRE; *Duke Alfonso*, Sig. ANTONUCCI.

Miss PHILLIPS was barely remembered by the audience, which, to speak the truth, was still somewhat provincial and conglomerate. The lady, therefore, had all the pleasure of making a new and successful *début*; for the Rimini narrative of the first act was received justly with great applause. It was delivered with fine, large, declamatory style, and a voice which, for strength and decision, has rarely been surpassed. It is four years since Miss PHILLIPS last appeared, and some of the freshness of her remarkable organ has naturally passed away; it is now more massive and dramatic, but not quite so smooth and delicate. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS achieved her most pronounced success in the *brindisi*, which was, of course, rapturously applauded.

The tenor, Signor IRFRE, created a genuine sensation. He sang with great intensity, and with a clearness and a judgment which could hardly be excelled. The romanza in the first act was surpassed in every way by the beautiful prayer which occurs in the trio of the second (*Madre mia.*) Although dragged slightly in the matter of time, it was delivered with electrical emphasis. In the succeeding act, Signor IRFRE introduced the romanza which MARIO used to sing, but which has since been eliminated from the opera. It was given with taste, grace and feeling. It is evident that in Signor INFRE we have a tenor of excellent parts.

Signor ANTONUCCI'S grand voice was heard to the best possible advantage in the rôle of the *Duke*. He was entirely successful.

Mmme. ZUCCHI was not in good voice in the first act, but improved as the work progressed, and was seen and heard to decided advantage in the scene that precedes *Genarro's* death. The orchestra was conducted by Signor TORIANI. To-day there will be an opera matinée—"Faust" is the work selected.

IRVING HALL.—Mlle. PAREPA and the members of the Bateman Concert troupe make their last appearance here this evening. The programme contains many of the best pieces of the repertoire, and the attendance, we are sure, will be a compliment to the singer and her associates.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There will be a grand Ravel matinée at this establishment to-day, commencing at the usual hour. The programme is unusually varied—containing a farce, a pantomime, ballet and "Young America."

WINTER GARDEN.—"Our American Cousin," with a splendid cast, will be revived here to-night. It was always a favorite with our public.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Gens. HOWARD and STRONG, Col. ORLANDO BROWN, and several other officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived to-day from Richmond. They are inspecting this department.

The Quartermaster's business at this post has greatly increased of late, as the assistants in the sub-districts are turning in their property as fast as practicable. So many of the clerks and laborers have been dismissed from this branch that several vessels are detained here for want of help to discharge. This extra business was not anticipated until the retrenchment in help had taken place.

The steamer *S. O. Pierce*, from Richmond for this place, ran on the wreck of the old steamer *Florida*, off Newport News, last evening, which created some excitement. No material damage was done.

Arrest of a Bogus Bank Bill Circulator.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

The police of this city have arrested WILLIAM PLATT for circulating and designing to circulate bogus bank bills. A package of $20,000 was seized on his premises. The bills were mostly fives on the Egg Harbor Bank of New-Jersey.

This bank is an institution which failed some time ago. PLATT confesses he had $60,000 of the stuff, a portion of which he sold to a party in New-York.

Movements of Gov. Andrew.

ITHACA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 29.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, delivered an address to an immense assemblage, yesterday, at the Tompkins County Fair, in this village. The Governor has been the guest of Hon. EZRA CORNELL, and has been the recipient of many attentions from our citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

UNIVERSAL PARDON—LOOK AT THE LIST.

The President has cleared his desk of all pardon applications, he having granted nearly fifteen hundred within the past three days. An inspection of these lists shows the names to belong almost entirely to the $20,000 class, with very few of political prominence. Among them are Ex-Senator BADGER, of North Carolina; Ex-Congressman MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, and DUNCAN MCRAE, formerly Colonel in the rebel army, and afterward cotton agent in Europe. After such a wholesale amnesty there is no longer any necessity for a thousand or more Southern gentlemen remaining here on expense. Arrangements have been made which will result in materially lessening the crowd which daily surges through the ante chambers and halls of the Executive mansion awaiting interviews with the President. Instead of being admitted to the President's room and learn whether their pardons are granted, they will be referred to a list of all the pardons granted each day, which will be prepared and posted in the main upper hall, and which can be consulted by every applicant without interrupting the public business. The President will hereafter see only such as he desires to.

GEN. SLOCUM ON FURLOUGH.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM has tendered his resignation to Gen. THOMAS, and pending its acceptance has received leave of absence to be present during the political canvass in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue, to-day, were $1,185,763 69.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, this morning, ordered the following ruling: Where incomes of any kind for 1864 were received in Confederate currency, the market value of such currency estimated in government currency, at the time and place of receipt, should be returned as income.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a decision with reference to a lost check, which will be understood by what here follows: The Supervising Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis, in a letter addressed to Gen. SPINNER, says: "On the 9th of June, 1865, I drew in favor of Capt. JOHN GOULD, C. S., a check on the Assistant Treasurer in St. Louis, for three thousand dollars. This check was lost after it came into Capt. GOULD's possession, and payment of it was stopped by him. On the 6th of September, 1865, Capt. GOULD executed a bond, with three sufficient sureties, in the sum of $3,000, to secure the United States against loss in case of payment of said check. I then gave a duplicate check, stating upon it why it was given. This check was protested, the Assistant Treasurer here, A. G. EDWARDS, declining to pay it, as he had no agency in the issue or loss of the check. He does not think he ought to be called upon to assume the risk. I respectfully submit that the duplicate check should be paid.

The matter was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who makes the following reply: "In answer to yours of the 21st inst. I have to state that Assistant Treasurers or designated United States depositaries are not required to pay duplicate checks. In the event of the loss of an original check, the issue of another original is a matter entirely between the drawer of the check and the party entitled to receive payment of the same, either by bond of indemnity or otherwise. This department cannot enforce upon its fiscal officers the responsibility of paying, subsequently, checks which may have been lost, although it does enjoin on them careful regard in reference to their payment."

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK was in the city to-day on business connected with the War Department. Gen. BUTLER remains here. Gens. DEVIN and ALLEN are also here; so are Senator WILSON and JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF CATTLE.

Capt. HOFF, Commissary of Subsistence, yesterday sold at Alexandria 1,079 head of government cattle, at prices averaging nearly six cents per pound, live weight. They were mostly steers and oxen, and were principally bought by Virginia farmers.

MAILS IN THE SOUTH.

Among the Southern Post-offices reopened to-day were Louisa Court-house and Stannardsville, Va.; Tuka, Miss., and Opelika, Ala.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The third volume of the diplomatic correspondence which accompanied the President's Message at the second session of the late Congress, has just been issued from the Government Printing Bureau. It is a volume of 600 pages. Much of its interest has been lost by the delay of publication. The correspondence with France commences as far back as November, 1863, and is on the subjects of equipment of belligerent vessels in neutral ports, affairs in Mexico, cases of the *Rappahannock*, *Georgia* and *Florida*, the iron-clads at Birkenhead, the military situation, rumored projects of intervention, &c. It appears from one of the many letters written by Mr. DAYTON to Mr. SEWARD, and dated December, 1863, that the British Government informed M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that an American vessel had been taken by the Confederates as a prize, and sold to an Englishman; that after this she had been retaken by one of our own ships, and that therefore Mr. SEWARD had refused to recognize the British title, coming as it did through a Confederate source. The English Government thereupon resolved that it would not recognize the right of the United States Government to make prize of Confederate vessels, and it submitted the proposition to the French Government, with the view to adjust a declaration to that effect. The French Minister made reply that he did not know what course his government would take in such an event, and he did not wish to anticipate. Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Mr. DAYTON, said he was very thankful that the French Government declined the proposition; that the insurgents had never made a lawful prize, and never lawfully condemned a vessel; and he hazarded little in saying that under no circumstances was the government of the United States likely to recognize any capture or any condemnation they might make or procure.

In a letter to Mr. DAYTON, the Secretary of State said he was authorized to approve of his renewed remonstrances to the French Government concerning the prosecution of the work on the rams which were being built in French ports, and the hospitalities extended to the *Florida* and the *Rappahannock*; and he added, for all the losses and damages which the government and citizens sustained by the depredations of the vessels in question, the United States, as they believe, justly hold the governments of the countries from which they have proceeded responsible, whenever they have been duly forewarned, and have omitted proper measures to prevent the departure of said hostile expeditions.

Mr. DAYTON, in a letter dated March, 1864, informed Mr. SEWARD that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS assured him that France would not take Texas as a gift, even if it were accompanied with a handsome douceur; besides that she does not want it and would not have it. The volume also contains dispatches from our Ministers in Russia, the Netherlands, China and Japan, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, all showing remarkable watchfulness and activity in the protection of our many interests abroad.

NO NEW LOANS.

It has been widely published that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon put upon the market a new loan. On the Secretary's being asked to-day if this was true, he replied that such a purpose did not at present enter into his calculations.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Rev. Fathers WHALEN and HAMILTON, who were brought hither to testify in the Wirz case, have left Washington for their homes in Georgia. It will be recollected that Capt. WIRZ requested that they be permitted to visit him as his spiritual advisers. It is said for some reason not explained, they failed to obtain permission to visit the Old Capitol prison for that purpose, and that Rev. Father BOYLE, of this city, has been alike unsuccessful. Father WHALEN is responsible for the repayment of $16,000, which he had borrowed to purchase supplies in alleviation of the prisoners at Andersonville.

THE CHOLERA.

Letters received from the United States Consul at Spezzia, Italy, dated Aug. 30, says the Asiatic cholera made its appearance on the Adriatic coast of the Italian peninsula, and, at the time of writing the dispatch, seemed spreading in all directions. The Consul at Constantinople says, under date of Aug. 30, that the ravages of the cholera in that city have almost entirely ceased.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

A long letter is published to-day, with the heading: "The Rebellion; Where the Guilt Lies. This subject further considered, and the answers of Mr. HOLT for himself, and of Messrs. SEWARD and STANTON, by Mr. WEED and Gen. MEIGS, to his Clarksville speech, reviewed by Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR." In the course of this letter he mentions the following circumstance. "Let me observe here: It was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession and filled Virginia with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over Gen. LEE. My father was authorized by the President and Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, to converse with Gen. LEE and ascertain whether he would accept the command of our army in the field. The letter was written for, and he met my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed. Gen. LEE concluded the conversation by saying, secession was anarchy, and added if he owned the four million of slaves in the South he would cheerfully sacrifice them to the Union; but he did not know how he could draw his sword on his native State. He said he would see Gen. SCOTT on the subject before he decided. A committee from the Virginia Convention, while the General and his father conversed, were hunting for him through the city. They met on his leaving the house. He repaired with them to consult with the convention, as I have since learned, about some mode of settlement. The fall of Sumter settled the question for him and the convention.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH will leave Washington tomorrow evening for his home in Indiana, on private business, and will be absent for two weeks.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. STAHEL and Gen. HORACE BOUGHTON are at the Metroplitan.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General has issued a circular cautioning paymasters to guard carefully against attempts, now extensively prevalent, to pass forged discharge papers, and he has issued such orders as will baffle the attempts at fraud, both upon soldiers and the government.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN to be United States District-Attorney for the District of Colorado, and ALEXANDER MAGRUDER United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida.

THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

An Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

The Wirz Military Commission received a note from Gen. BRAGG, a member thereof, stating that he was sick and unable to be in attendance.

The commission, after considering the case with closed doors, adjourned until to-morrow.

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 29.

At a meeting in Manchester on Wednesday evening, Mr. RIDGEWAY, a candidate for Congress, said he had been from the first opposed to the folly and madness of secession; but other counsels prevailed, and we to-day had to mourn the devastation and ruin of our beloved old State; the loss of tens of thousands of our own dead, and the loss temporarily of our political liberties. He was opposed to the persecution of any one for the part they had taken in the late struggle, or for their official acts. He was also opposed to the Confiscation Act, as being unjust in itself, and which a magnanimous nation should not oppress a brave but unfortunate people with. He believed that he could conscientiously take the test oath, as he had no lot or part in the war.

Mr. COX, another candidate, delivered a brief address, withdrawing from the contest. In a letter to the *Whig* he says: "After an examination of my own conscience, and on consultation with my friends, I have come to the conclusion that I ought not and cannot take the test oath prescribed by Congress."

JOHN W. LYNNE, of Petersburgh, for reasons which it is unnecessary to trouble the public with, the Congressional oath, declines being longer a candidate for the Petersburgh District.

C. C. LEE, of the 4th Congressional District, in a lengthy card, says: "I cannot take the oath proposed by a recent Act of Congress, which is pre-requisite to a seat in that body."

The *Index*, of Petersburgh, publishes the subjoined extract from a private letter to one of its editors from Gen. LEE.

It should be the object of all to avoid controversy, to allay passion, give free scope to reason and every kindly feeling. By doing this, and encouraging our citizents to engage in the duties of life with all their heart and mind, with the determination not to be turned aside by thoughts of the past or fears of the future, our country will not only be restored in material prosperity, but will be advanced in science, in virtue and religion. Wishing you every success, I am, most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 28.

The convention at Montgomery to-day voted by 61 to 19 to repudiate all debts contracted by the State in aid of the late war. The convention also refused to submit the amendments of the constitution to a popular vote. The convention adjourns Saturday.

Death of Mrs. Longworth—Billiards.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 29.

Mrs. SUSAN LONGWORTH, wife of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, died here to-day.

A match game of billiards, 1,000 points, caroms, between JOHN FRAWLEY of Cleveland, and H. C. CHOATS of Cincinnati, for the championship of Ohio, the golden cue and $500, resulted in favor of FRAWLEY by 126 points.

From Memphis, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Sept. 29.

The Eighteenth New-York Cavalry have arrived here en route home.

The Memphis cotton market is stagnant. Stock on hand 8,000 bales; mostly inferior.

Nearly 1,000 bales of cotton passed here to-day, mostly for Cincinnati.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 29.

The wholesale drug establishment of SMYTH & DWYER, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $170,000; insured for $100,000.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Hon. E. C. Cabell on the Condition and Wants of the South.

Hon. E. C. CABELL, formerly member of Congress from Florida, writes from Memphis, Tenn., to the *Tribune*, an able and sensible letter on the condition of the Southern States, and especially their need of labor. He says that, for the last thirty years, the people of the North and South have been educated to hate each other, and that this studied and systematic mutual vilification produced a state of feeling which resulted in the desolating war just closed. Without wasting time in inquiring which party was most at fault in this matter, Mr. CABELL urges it as now the common duty of the people of both sections to obliterate the feelings of bitterness engendered by the past four years of strife, to foster the interests of the whole country, and to devote their united energies to the work of repairing the ravages of the past, and building up new glories for the future. Slavery, he says, is *dead*, and maintaining it so long was a crime on the part of the South; that crime has been punished with adequate severity in the desolation and ruin that has followed it. The first feeling of the leading southern men, upon the failure of their hopes and plans, was to abandon their country or bury themselves in seclusion. But this, with few exceptions, has passed away, and they are now prepared to accept their situation and make the best of it. Whatever they may have thought of the superior advantage of two governments, all now see that we have now, and must have hereafter forever, but one country, one destiny and one duty, and all feel called upon to devote all their energies to building up its permanent and supreme prosperity. The experiment of *free labor* must, and will, have a full and fair trial, and for himself, Mr. CABELL says he believes it will be far more successful than is generally believed. But the losses from death and from other causes, among the negroes, renders indispensable, in his judgment, large accessions to the free white laboring population of the Southern States—and the main object of his letter is to set forth the inducements to such immigration offered by the condition of affairs, and especially by the low price and great fertility of the Southern lands. "The mass of the Southern people," he says, "lost everything in the late revolution but their lands, the larger portion of which they are now unable to cultivate for want of labor. This large surplus they must sell. Hundreds of thousands of acres of good lands are thus offered for sale at the very lowest prices. Many fine plantations may be purchased for a sum much below the cost of the buildings erected on them, and highly improved estates at less than half the price of wild lands in the same vicinity four years ago. There are, besides, millions of acres of unimproved lands to be purchased at prices proportionately low. The lands in the Mississippi Valley, liable to inundation, are capable of producing cotton enough to clothe the civilized world, and corn enough to feed the population of America. The price of many of these lands is nominal. They will some day become of inestimable value.

Never were there such inducements to immigrants desiring to secure cheap and comfortable homes, and rarely such opportunities to capitalists to make paying, safe investments. The amount necessary to purchase lands sufficient to insure independence is small. At the present price of cotton, one bale is worth about $200. A bale to the acre is hardly an average yield on bottom land, and a good hand may well cultivate ten acres of cotton, with corn and vegetables enough for his family and his farm." Mr. CABELL assures all who may come to the South, with or without capital, of a cordial welcome, and he invites the attention of emigrant associations to the field thus offered for their labors.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Le .

Yesterday the new screw steamship *Leo*, belonging to Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-street, went on a trial trip down the bay. The *Leo* started from near Wall-street Ferry, and after taking on board a large number of invited guests, about one-half of whom were ladies, proceeded out to the Light Ship. The day was remarkably fine and the water as smooth as a mirror, so that no qualmish stomachs found it necessary to settle accounts with old Neptune. The ship appeared to behave well, so far as her performances could be tested in such remarkably smooth water, and her machinery, which was constructed by the Delamater Iron Works operated to admiration. Soon after the ship had been headed for the city a very appetising collation was served up, to which, it is almost unnecessary to say, full justice was done, the prosperity of the *Leo* and her owners being drank in bumpers. On arriving off the Battery it was found that such good time had been made that it was proposed to proceed up the North River, and accordingly a trip was taken as far as Guttenberg. On returning a number of the excursionists were landed at the foot of Carlisle-street, and the remainder in Brooklyn.

The *Leo* was built by Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, of Brooklyn, and was launched in July last. She is 900 tons burden, 175 feet in length, over all; 32 feet 6 inches beam, 22 feet hold, and 7 feet between decks. Her machinery, which is from the Delamater Works, has a Baird's inverted cylinder, with direct acting engines. The cylinder is 44 inches in diameter, with a 42 inch stroke. The screw is 11 feet in diameter. The vessel is commanded by Capt. MERRILL, and is intended to run between this port and Savannah. She has ample accommodations for passengers, and is an exceedingly staunch and comfortable vessel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ELECTION OF COLONEL AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election for Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. O. D. ASHLEY, was held at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, Thursday evening, Gen. WILLIAM HALL presiding. The candidates presented were Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., and Lieut.-Col. CHARLES M. CATLIN. Lieut.-Col. CATLIN was declared the successful candidate, and accepted the position in a brief speech. Col. CATLIN is a son of J. M. CATLIN, Ex-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and has held successively the posts of Adjutant, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Thirty-seventh. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. CATLIN was filled by the election of Major N. W. S. CATLIN, and Capt. W. H. FARRAR as Major.

INSURANCE ON COTTON.—The Board of Commissioners of the Fire Insurance Companies will meet to-day to consider the cotton question. It is proposed to advance the rates of insurance on cotton in bales to one per cent., and the advance, it is understood, will apply to all goods that may be stored where cotton is kept. The usual rate on general merchandise is sixty-three hundredths of one per cent. The occasion of this expected action is the heavy loss the companies have been subjected to, on account of the rapidity and certainty with which fire in cotton usually spreads.

FIRE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in the barn and stables on the premises of J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, S. I. The buildings were entirely destroyed, together with a double cottage built for the occupation of a gardener and coachman. The total loss is estimated at $3,500, on which there is a partial insurance. The horses—five in number—carriages, harness, &c., were all saved. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, no light having been used about the buildings.

EXCURSIONISTS RETURNING.—Eagle Engine Company, No. 3, of Trenton, N. J., passed through the city yesterday afternoon on their way homeward. The company have been on an excursion to New-Haven, Conn., and had with them their fine new steamer. The entire party appeared to good advantage as they passed down Broadway to the steamboat.

DROWNED.—JOHN KEHOE, a child of 3 years, accidentally fell into a tub of water at No. 307 West Nineteenth-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned....The body of GUSTAVE HOFFMAN, a youth of 9 years, was found floating off Pier No. 43, East River, yesterday morning.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Hereafter the lists of advertised letters will be posted on slips at the General Office, corner Nassau and Cedar streets, and at the various stations, on Saturdays, where they will be open to the examination of the public.

A FAIR PAPER.—Some interesting particulars of the great fair now being held in this city may be found in *The Fairest of the Fair*, a paper printed on the Campbell press at the fair, and distributed gratuitously.

ACCIDENT AT MR. STEWART'S NEW BUILDING.—Mr. TIMOTHY MCCORMICK fell from Mr. STEWART'S new building, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BOAT RACE AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.—A three-mile race between the Atlantic Boat Club of Jersey City and the Atalanta Club of New-York, will take place to-day at 4 P. M., in the North River, off the Elysian Fields.

It is notorious at the Custom-house that the importation of European perfumery has ceased under the present revenue laws. Do not be cheated with the wretched imitations. Use Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which no toilet extract conocted either at home or abroad can vie.—*Oswego Commercial.*

B Fall and Winter Styles OF GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DRESS HATS, ready for inspection and sale. LADIES' FINE FURS. BURKE. Nos. 469 and 154 Fulton-st.

Revolution in Fashions.—The styles of fancy hats for children and young ladies have undergone a complete revolution this Fall. The whole repertoire of Paris in this and every other department of hattery, together with more than 100 original models in Dress and Soft Hats for gentlemen, youths and boys, will be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is invisibly connected without damage. E. HOLMES. No. 198 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Ladies Returning from the Country, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York. All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding and visiting cards, fine note paper, &c.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons, Studs, jewelry, &c. WM. M. WELLING, importer and manufacturer, No. 571 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 cents; black or brown; reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Have You Read the American Statesman Out on Negro Suffrage. The White vs. Black Race, Reconstruction, &c.

At Hunt's, 430 Broadway, best French Calf Boots, ready made or order, $13; Pat. Leather Boots, best quality, $14; Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

We have frequently heard Mothers say they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Bradbury's Superior Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced **"The Best"** by the most renowned artists. **Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

Notice.—AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and improved piano is not among the "Woodeny" pianos described by one of the daily papers as being on exhibition at the American Institute fair. The "Union" piano is on exhibition at Hutchinson, Davies & Co.'s salesrooms, No. 427 Broome-st.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Weston's METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG. Send for a Pamphlet. Depot No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY. For stores, For skylights, For dwellings. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Lace Curtains. Swiss Tamboured. Swiss Application. Nottingham. New Styles, 1865. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Curtains and curtain materials, all kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Possesses Every Merit Claimed for It.—

CLOCK'S	MAKES THE	EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S	HAIR SOFT,	EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S	GLOSSY,	EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S	AND	EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S	LUXURIANT.	EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

It is the only known restorer of color and perfect hair dressing combined. Delicately perfumed. Requires no washing or preparation before or after its use. If, after a fair trial, this does not prove the best Hair Restorative before the public, the money will be refunded. Sold wholesale and retail at H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Pure California Wines. THE AMERICAN VINTAGE COMPANY, No. 24 Dey-st., New-York, offer for sale the finest stock of CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDY, &c., to be found in the city.

The purity and fine flavor of these wines, render them superior to all others for medicinal and sacramental purposes; while as a beverage, they have no equal. Send for a circular, or inclose ten dollars for a case of samples, to THE AMERICAN VINTAGE COMPANY, No. 24 Dey-st.

Boots—Boots—Boots.

RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children. An immense stock of ready made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st.

Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful hairdressing. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street, Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Second-hand Safes, In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Ladies and Gentlemen: CHAPMAN'S RECIPES for the removal in less than ten days of tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, &c., from the worst face. Also his recipe for producing a full growth of hair on a bald head or bare face, can now be obtained free of charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Perfumer, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

Twenty New 7-octave Pianos and Fifteen Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale in monthly installments. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

D. Barnum's "Self-Sewer," or Self-Guide and Baister, for all sewing machines, at the Sewing Machine Offices, American Institute Fair, and Barnum's Museum; $1 50 with directions. Agents wanted. Inventor's Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY takes great pleasure in announcing to his patients and the public generally, that on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, he can be found at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, where he is prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. Also, warts, moles and wens effectually removed. No charge for consultation.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-WAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices. I. V. BROKAW, No. 82 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale. I. V. BROKAW, No. 82 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Second-Hand Safes, of various makers, taken in exchange for our Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, for sale by VALENTINE & BUTLER, third door from Broadway, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

The American Union Piano, a new and improved instrument, now on exhibition at the salesroom of HUTCHINSON, DAVIES & CO., No. 427 Broome-st., corner Greene.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—TORREY.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Stephen Torrey, Esq., by Rev. David Torrey, D. D., assisted by Rev. M. J. Hickock, D. D., Col. FREDERICK H. HARRIS, of Montclair, N. J., and Miss LIZZIE J. TORREY, of Honesdale.

MCCORMICK—HUNT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. S. S. Sheddan, D. D., RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, and MAGGIE G., only daughter of Isaac L. Hunt, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

NORTON—LEED.—At Mont Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Dr. Quackenbush, of Yorkville, NATHANIEL NORTON, of Brooklyn, and EMMA S., daughter of Zehiel Leed, of the former place. No cards.

RATHBONE—CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, at Tarrytown, by Rev. John A. Todd, AMOS SCOTT RATHBONE, of New-York, and Miss EMMA LOUISA CARPENTER, daughter of Ward Carpenter.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 28, ROBERT T. ANDERSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Knickerbocker Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Allen-st. M. E. Church.

BIDDLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, ELIZA T., wife of Ed. R. Biddle, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sabbath day, at 3 P. M., at No. 41 Meadow-st., Elizabeth City, N. J., where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—At White Plains, on Thursday morning, Sept. 28, ROBERT MORTIMER, son of Wm. H. and Beatrice Carpenter, aged 7 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at Purchase, in the town of Harison, at 11 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, EDWIN OSBORNE, only son of Dr. James S. and Martha Cooper, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 East 23d-st., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, Rev. WARREN B. CLAPP, son of Ben. Clapp, aged 38 years and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist church, Franklindale, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. for New-Hamburgh at 11 A. M.

DUKE.—On his passage from Europe, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, ISAAC DUKE, beloved husband of Judith Duke, deeply lamented by his bereaved wife and family.

A fond and affectionate husband, a tender and loving father, and true friend.

None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.

☞ Jamaica, (W. I.,) London, (England,) and Central America papers please copy.

DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, after a long illness, EMMA F. DUNHAM, daughter of Wm. H. and Caroline Dunham, aged 20 years, 5 months and 14 days.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Sept. 29, MARGARET R., youngest daughter of Hugh and Margaret Gardner, aged 5 years, 8 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREY.—At Pompton, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, CORNELIA M., wife of Charles N. Grey, and daughter of John N. Beam.

The funeral will be at the church in Pompton, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

KNOX.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, (being the 16th anniversary of his birth,) JOHN ALEXANDER, only son of Alexander Knox.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 West 17th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MINES.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, at Hartford, Conn., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Flavel S. Mines.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

RABE.—ALBERT H. RABE.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 263 7th-av., at 1¼ o'clock this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 30.

REEVE.—On Friday, Sept. 29, LAURENS REEVE, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Jamaica, L. I., at 1½ o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock, on Monday, Oct. 3.

SATTERLEE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 29, DOUGLASS SATTERLEE.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 221 West 42d-st.

SCOTT.—On Friday, Sept. 29, MARGARET SCOTT, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Caledonia Lodge, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.

TWISS.—On Friday morning, Sept. 29, AGNES LIVINGSWORTH, daughter of George and Sarah C. Twiss, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 162 East 21st-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VOSBURGH.—On Friday, Sept. 29, SAMUEL H., son of Jno. S. Vosburgh, aged 21 years, 7 months and 1 day.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 308 West 15th-st. His remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Sept. 29, after a lingering and painful sickness, E. FRANK WILLIAMS, aged 15 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George S. Fisher, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 16th day of July last, of consumption, at sea, on board the ship *Orion*, of CALEB INGALS, believed to be a native of Jefferson County, N. Y. His only effects consist of a chest of old clothes, which the Captain will deliver to the Collector of the port of San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, BY MISS CATHARINE E. BEECHER. SEE HOURS AT HOME. OCTOBER NUMBER READY. AM. NEWS CO. GEN. AGENTS.

THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR SEPT. 30.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Connecticut; The Registry Law of 1859, and Where it Applies; Fire; The New-Jersey Canvass; Fighting and Farming; The Rights of Labor; The Alabama Convention; Fenianism; The Mississippi Freedmen; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New-York; New-England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee and Kentucky; The Western States; The Pacific Coast; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; Mexico; West Indies; South America; Central America; Cape of Good Hope; Canada.

DEATH OF MADAME KOSSUTH.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC (Thirteenth Letter)—Portland, Oregon; How it was Named and How it Looks; Gold Currency; Newspapers; Incidents of Frontier History; Self-Government Among the Pioneers; Negroes; The Beaver Coin; Early Commerce; Voyage Around the World by a Ship of the Hudson Bay Company; The Company's Enormous Claim Against the United States; Resources and Development of Oregon.

FROM TENNESSEE—Facts and Figures from the Freedmen's Bureau; The Irrepressible Negro; From Our Special Correspondent.

WESTERN STOCK-GROWING (First Letter)—From Our Special Correspondent; Durham and Devon Stock; Blue Grass; Milk Cows; Which are Best; Raspber

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st. New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
WELLS, FARGO AND EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East,
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

WANTED,
SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY STOCK.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, No. 4 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved the 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York Exchange Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 856, 874, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 260, 122, 500, 859, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
[Signed] F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared paid to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after that date, on the surrender of the original scrip.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Commissioner of the French Naval Division, that sealed proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the Consulate General of France, No. 2 Bowling-green, for supplying funds for the service of said Naval Division in New-York, reimbursement to be made in drafts upon the Treasury of France, at Paris.

The conditions to be complied with can be seen either on board of the frigate *Themis* or at the Consulate General of France.

L. BORG,
the Acting Consul-General of France.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons of the bonds secured on the Union Hotel property, Saratoga, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, instead of the Bank of the State of New-York, as heretofore. LELAND BROTHERS.

$50,000.—A COMPANY OF EIGHT OR ten residents of the Rush Valley Mining District, Utah Territory, of small means, have located and secured perfect titles for 50,000 feet of rich silver lodes; would sell at a reasonable rate or exchange for good petroleum stock or real estate; part would be put in a company and stock taken in payment, if sufficient working capital is raised. Duly authorized agent for Rush Valley Mining District, B. KINGSLAND, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 1 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 8, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

THE COUPON OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the company.

OSCAR F. GUILFORD, A. Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date. LIBBEY & WALKER, No. 35 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of McMURDEW & WARD, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

ROMAN BROTHERS SILVER MINING Company stock for sale very low. Apply to C. A. DEMAREST, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF 5-20 BONDS.
Coupons due 1st of November cashed in gold or currency without delay, by
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st.
JANUARY, MARCH AND MAY COUPONS bought on liberal terms.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864,
Wanted by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, of the loan of 1862, are missing, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, viz.:

14 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 49,230,	2d series,	65,866, 1st series,
49,226,	2d series,	44,077, 1st series,
49,247,	2d series,	38,326, 3d series,
69,558,	2d series,	7,815, 4th series,
45,440,	2d series,	7,816, 4th series,
23,886,	2d series,	27,848, 4th series,
10,219,	1st series,	4,937, 4th series,

22 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos. 39,211,	1st series,	35,702, 2d series,
17,463,	1st series,	35,703, 2d series,
20,228,	1st series,	24,575, 3d series,
23,331,	2d series,	18,787, 3d series,
35,704,	2d series,	20,627, 4th series,
35,696,	2d series,	25,112, 4th series,
35,697,	2d series,	29,462, 4th series,
35,698,	2d series,	2,298, 4th series,
35,699,	2d series,	43,457, 4th series,
35,700,	2d series,	27,096, 4th series,
35,701,	2d series,	35,705, 2d series.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$300 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE NIGHT of the 26th inst., 2 7 3-10 treasury notes of 1,000 each, dated June 15, 1865, Nos. 9,701 and 9,702. 4 certificates of the Manhattan Petroleum Company, in favor of Thos. Keech, dated as follows: Sept. 16, 1864, No. 146, 1,000 shares; Sept. 16, 1864, No. 148, 1,000 shares; Sept. 16, 1864, No. 147, 1,000 shares; Sept. 16, 1864, No. 149, 1,000 shares. 1 certificate of the New-York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company, for 40 shares, No. 174, favor of Thos. Keech, signed by Geo. A. Freeman, President, and John J. Osborne, Treasurer. The power of attorney on the certificate was signed by Thos. Keech and witnessed by Alexander Grant, Jr. 1 certificate of the New-York and Santa Fe Mining Company, at Nevada, No. 85, for 75 shares. 3 certificates of the Continental Insurance Company; one of 1862, No. 3,420, for $5; one of 1863, No. 4,007, for $15; one of 1864, No. 4,392, for $20. Three hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the $2,000 7 3-10 Treasury notes. The public are warned against purchasing any of the above stocks as payment and transfers have been stopped.

THOMAS KEECH, No. 100 West 37th-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $60,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) F. SCHEPELER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon. ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of Oct. 1, 1859, on and after SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls, Vermont. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: From the 30th day of September to the 30th day of October, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Sept. 20, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 26th inst., the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R.R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax,) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, free of government tax.

JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, Sept. 25, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, 1865, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the coupons, at Continental Bank, New-York City. O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less government tax. WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—The Seven Per Cent. Land Mortgage Coupons of this company, due October 1, will be paid—less United States tax—at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the city of Jersey City, N. J., due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 35 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 158 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.
The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale.
Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 76 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.
J. WALES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

RENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.
OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., Sept. 28, 1865.
The trustees of the Rennehoff Run Petroleum Company, have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
on the capital stock of the company, and an EXTRA dividend of TWO PER CENT. from the net earnings of the company, for the month of September, payable on and after the 2d day of October prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to the 3d of October.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, inst., payable, free of government tax, on and after Oct. 16, prox., at the Banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city; and by the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Sept. 30, inst., and will reopen Oct. 17, prox.
By order of the board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.
Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM Company will pay a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2. Transfer books will close on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary

OFFICE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 366 WASHINGTON-ST., Sept. 27, 1865.

THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will pay a dividend of TEN per cent. on and after Oct. 2. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. ABIJAH CURTISS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 Third-avenue.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COMMENCING OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Prest.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. IRVING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 293 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on large sums. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, with the block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.
For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piece and parcels of land, situate on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenu and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre o Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
Board of
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 26.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property are now opened for payment at this office. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—There are three important advantages in the nitrous oxide gas: First, it is harmless, entirely harmless. Second, enough can be given, without risk, to produce perfect insensibility to pain. Third, the effects all pass off within three or five minutes. We have given it to 6,402 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mullican, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 250 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 239 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 527 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 720 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 851 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 627 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 513 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 362 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer, Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 33 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 118 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 686 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Aberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 348 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 96 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The advertiser offers for sale his very desirable building site on Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

The site contains between eleven and twelve acres, situated on Mountain-av., adjoining the fine residence and grounds of T. B. Merrick, Esq., on the south, and fronting the beautiful grounds of David L. Wallace, Esq.

This property, cleared, drained and improved under the direct supervision of the owner, is in excellent condition. On it is a beautiful little sheet of the purest water, supplied by a never failing spring of unsurpassed excellence.

Fine groups of growing trees and shrubs, as well as large luxuriant shade-trees are abundant. The views from the different points of observation are exceedingly delightful; the one from the top of the mountain (within the boundaries of the property) rivals the view from celebrated "Eagle Rock," a short distance north on the same range. The grounds are equally adapted to one or two building sites, and will be sold together or separate.

Another very desirable site of three and a quarter acres, situate a little south of the above on the same avenue, mountain side, is also offered for sale. For further particulars address the owner,

J. S. BROWN, No. 276 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—A farm on the bank of the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, and about one mile from the depot, Oak Hill Station. It contains about 200 acres of excellent tillable land in a good state of cultivation. During the past year a new farm-house has been erected, and there are a fine barn and hay-press on the place. Directly on and overlooking the river in view of the Catskill Mountains, no location on the east bank of the river is more desirable. The elevation over and frontage on the river afford eligible sites for building. Also, a farm about three miles from the City of Hudson, on the Claverack Creek, containing 100 acres—a desirable farm under good cultivation. For terms, &c., apply to S. L. MAGOUN, at Hudson, N. Y., or to JOHN E. GILLETTE, No. 419 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June to November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the greenery, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station where all the trains and steamboats stop. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, OR MORE if required, in Union County, New-Jersey, within 20 miles of Jersey City ferry. The same is under a good state of cultivation, is well adapted for grazing or dairy farming; has a large dwelling and two small cottages for farm hands, two barns, henery, grainry, wagon-house, &c.; two small orchards; also, fruit trees of various kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Stock and farming implements, together with the farm, will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 374 West 33th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $10,000.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $20,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED FOUR-A story high-stooped brown-stone front house for sale on South Oxford, between Lafayette and Dekalb avs., Brooklyn, fifth house from northwest corner of Lafayette-av., on west side; house 22x50, lot 100; black-walnut stairs, richly decorated in latest style; all modern improvements; Belgian pavements in street; fifteen minutes' ride by Fulton or Dekalb av. cars; price $18,500; a part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON the east bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles north of Fishkill, and one mile south of Carthage Station, containing 43¼ acres, with extensive water front and fine view up and down the river. On the premises is a commodious house, built of brick, stuccoed, with French roof, having the usual conveniences of a first-class house; the outbuildings are mostly of brick, quite extensive and conveniently arranged. For further particulars apply to R. P. HART, on the premises.

RIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brown-stone front house and lot No 35 West 33d-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good repair, with possession this Fall; furniture can be purchased if desired.

Positively no admittance without an order. For permits and particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE LOW.—One hour per New-Jersey Central Railroad; mile and a-half from depot; contains 82 acres cleared land, running stream and fish-pond; southern exposure; dwelling, coach-house with billiard-room, barns, ice-house, &c., new; great quantities of fruit and vines. For full particulars apply to I. F. PETRI, at STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 71 and 73 14th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO in Union-st., between Court and Smith; all modern improvements; price $7,000; immediate possession. Apply on the premises. Also, two houses in Ryerson-st., filled in with brick; all modern improvements; 12 rooms in each house; price $4,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 152 Ryerson-st. P. WILLIAMS.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession 1st of November, or sooner; a four-story brick and brown-stone house in 16th-st., near Irving-place, completely furnished; it has a fine billiard-room, and one of Phelan's best tables, and a fire-proof safe built in the dining-room wall. Price, $25,000.

BENJ. F. LEE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 3d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., three-story frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ENGLISH basement house, five stories, with basement and sub-cellar, besides an extension three stories high, newly overhauled and painted; furnished or unfurnished; all the rooms are large. Apply to E. C. LORD, No. 36 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERry, and in the best part of the city, a first-class brown-stone house, well built and in perfect order; price $18,000, with furniture. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, in West 23d-st., 25 feet front; will be sold with the furniture, and immediate possession given. Price $25,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITH ABOUT FOUR acres of land, handsomely laid out and well shaded, ten minutes' walk from depot, on high ground, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; price $16,000. Address Box No. 149 Post-office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey,

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a three-story extra wide house; is in perfect order; all the improvements; lot 153½ feet deep. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse, No. 23 University-place; size 27 by 80 feet. The purchaser can have the privilege of using the furniture (which is elegant and costly) during the coming winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, West 24th-st., 6th and 7th avs., with the modern improvements; price $9,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Murray Hill with immediate possession. For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a well-built three-story high-stoop house, in good order, located in 31st-st. near 8th-av. $10,000.

Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TENEMENT HOUSES paying well; first-rate investments.

Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY, HIGHstoop house, in a fine location on West 30th-st., replete with all the modern conveniences; lot 22x98.9. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 4 Charlton-st., forming an L, running through to Macdougal-st.; 21 feet on Charlton-st., 19 on Macdougal-st. Price $9,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the village of Sing Sing, having every city convenience, very cheap—$5,500. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN THIRTY HOUSES. Price, $2,500, $3,500, $4,000, $5,500, $6,000, and others from $7,500 to $18,000. Possession before Nov. 1.

THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FRUIT AND milk farm, embracing 100 acres, near Rahway, N. J.; $14,600, half mortgage.

THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT, THREEstory high-stoop house on West 33d-st.; lot 25 by half the block; will give possession of part of it. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IN THIRTY DAYS, a pleasant three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, located on 36 h-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

LOTS ON THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH Lots, above the Central Park, for sale by

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, combining all the advantages of a city mansion, being the property of the late Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn; accessible by Roosevelt and Grand sts. ferries to South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., thence by Broadway railroad every five minutes.

Consisting of a frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick, two stories and attic, with good cellar under all; with excellent furnace, gas and Ridgewood water throughout, with two wings on the rear.

Hot and cold grapery, conservatory and forcing-house, grape arbors, fruit trees and small fruits in great variety, quantity and quality.

Stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c. Can be seen by applying on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 25 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, A BRICK house, good garden, 7 lots, with fruit, and healthy location; price $3,250. Inquire at No. 62 John-st., of

JAMES WEEKES.

FRUIT FARM—80 ACRES; $5,500; CONVEnient to depot; no price; 62 acres; 1,000 peach trees; 65 acres; grass farm; sacrificing prices. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery, on Alder-av., near Lawn Girt Hill, a full sized lot, with marble monument, inclosed with iron fence.

AMZI HILL, No. 1,206 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—To let till May 1, next; cottage-built house, 2½ stories, slightly and favorably located, on line of city railroad, within walking distance of the ferries, containing the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., handsomely furnished. Possession immediate. Agents and brokers will not apply. Address E. O. B., Box No. 1,917 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 6 TO 12 MONTHS, A pleasant residence, near Sing Sing, ten minutes from railroad; river view; southern exposure, unusually well sheltered; ten acres in lawn, trees, &c.; gardener's house and barn; will be rented to a small family on moderate terms. Address H., Station G.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house on 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all of the furniture, (with the exception of the parlor furniture,) to be rented from Oct. 15 to April 15, to a private family only. Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A THREEstory and basement brick house, 40x40, at Inswood, Tubby Hook; contains about 13 rooms, with 200 feet water front. Will be rented till May 1.

For particulars and permits apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A nice high-stoop house in Broome, near Varick; neighborhood good; immediate possession; furniture new.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLEASantly situated and convenient house, two stories, with basement, two acres, with barn, 15 minutes' walk from depot; rent $300. Address H., by mail.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—NO. 12 and No. 58 9th-st., to small private families only. Rent $400 per month. For permit to see apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 64 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. S. DWIGHT, No. 49 Murray-st.

TO LEASE—TO A STRICTLY PRIVATE family at $300 per month, a first-class house, 28 by 70 feet, except doctor's office. No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for eight months, to a small family. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of four adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated between 3d and 20th sts., 1st and 8th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, M. W. F., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A first-class furnished house in a good location up town; has no objection to the owner boarding in the house; good security and references given. Address MUNROE, Box No. 182 Times Office.

EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN THE CITY, a farm or small place, first-class saleable merchandise, suitable for any market; will pay portion money. W. H. WELLS, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZED FURNISHED house, from November 1st to May, for private family, between 4th and 7th avs. and 14th and 38th sts. Address W. M., No. 265 Front-st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by a private family (one child only,) till May 1. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECONDstory room, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 40 West 39th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND two ladies, for the Winter, in a pleasant part of the city; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be low, R. W., Box No. 398 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A YOUNG LADY in a strictly private family; price not to exceed $50 per month; best of references required and given. Address D. H. B. D., Box No. 4,421 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, with three rooms. Address H. P. M., Box No. 2,665 Post-office, stating particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER AND BOARDING wanted in a private family, 1¼ hours' ride by rail from this city; a small family to board where the lady would be willing to be housekeeper as part pay for board of her family; first-class reference will be given and required. Address E., Box No. 181 Times Office, for two days, stating number of family, &c.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET—ONE DOOR east of 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, with bath-basins and water-closet, will be let until May to a first-class family, with private table only.

WANTED—BOARD IN ORANGE, ELIZABETH or Brooklyn, for a gentleman with a small family; would need two or three rooms on same floor. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON 5TH-AV. will dispose of a richly-furnished parlor and few bedrooms; table and accommodations first-class. Apply at drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

NO. 55 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Three rooms on upper floor to let, with board. References required.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York; newly furnished; rooms by the day or week. Open day and night.

COAL.

COAL AT COST.

BEST QUALITY OF COAL AT $7 50.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY are now delivering to shareholders coal of the best quality (direct from the company's mine) at $7 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds actual weight. A limited number of new subscribers will be received. The company refers, by permission, to the following shareholders who have used the coal:

JAMES O. SMITH, M. D., No. 81 Clinton-place.
JAMES E. WARD, M. D., No. 18 East 33d-st.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier Pacific National Bank, No. 470 Broadway.
DANIEL C. ROBBINS, Brooklyn, of McKesson & Robbins, druggists, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.
JOHN H. WITTE, Brooklyn, of Witte & Bohm, grocers, No. 245 Washington-st., New-York.
HENRY HARMES, Hoboken, grocer, No. 286 Washington-st., New-York.
M. R. CASE, Jersey City, of Reeve, Case & Banks, grocers, Nos. 67 and 69 Front-st., New-York.
GEO. DAVIS, office No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Messrs. J. W. BRICHER & CO., No. 129 West 29th-st., New-York.
HERTER BROS., Nos. 547 Broadway and 107 Mercer-st., New-York.

Shares $10 each, which entitles the holder to one ton of coal annually, at cost as above.

Subscriptions to the stock, and orders for the delivery of coal received at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50, where further information will be cheerfully given.

Circulars mailed free.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
J. B. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.
CHAS. JENKINS, Treasurer.
WM. P. STANDISH, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

THE GREAT ROLLER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

This press was on exhibition at both the Illinois State Fair and New-York State Fair, September, 1865. It was awarded the silver medal at the Illinois State Fair and the bronze medal at the New-York State Fair, 1865. Eight bales of hay were pressed by this press in the remarkable time of 31 minutes, the bale weighing over 400 lbs.; size of bale, 42 inches long, 20 inches wide, 24 inches in thickness. Also one bale of over 400 lbs. was pressed in the unprecedented short time of 3 minutes and 15 seconds. It will be noticed by those interested that the bale is the smallest yet produced in market, an advantage gained in transportation which will more than pay for the machine in one shipment of 100 tons of hay to any foreign port. All letters to the undersigned, who are the proprietors, will be promptly attended to. Address Messrs. McKOWN & AUSTIN, Box No. 459 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp ow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT—MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE reputation is so well known in Europe and this country, has no equal; her testimonials will show she causes speedy marriages, the married happy, in business, sickness, and all affairs of life; her advice is valuable; No. 910 Broadway, Room oN. 22

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,704 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,704 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Near ready)	1,100-horse power
ST LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	SATURDAY Oct. 13
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's steamer ERIN, GRACE, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from the company's wharf, Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,613	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,350	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,182	Hall.

Sailing from Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN	SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN	SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 7

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship ALEPPO, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 11th October. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the Value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY.... Sept. 28
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY..... Sept. 30
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 4
ETNA	SATURDAY..... Oct. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$39
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

BRITANNIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 7
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 21

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Oct. 12.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent. No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO—CALLING AT ST. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.—The steamship *Costa Rica* not being quite ready, the first-class steamship HAVANA will take her place, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at noon, from Pier No. 43 North River.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The new steamships

GULF CITY	Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM	Capt. ——
VICKSBURGH	Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA	Capt. JOSEPH DENTY.
E. C. KNIGHT	Capt. S. MORRIS.
GENERAL CHESTER	Capt. C. C. HOSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.

The fast steamship

GULF STREAM

Will receive cargo on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
At Pier No. 20, E. R., and sail
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The favorite steamship

ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander,

is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS ..... ALEX. HUNTER, Commander.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE ..... JAS. S. ROBBINS, Commander.

The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.

For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

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SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to

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The R. R. CUYLER follows WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

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FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $150 | SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $75

Passenger accommodations superior, and well ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For passage or freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

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CHASE	W. D. ROGERS, Commander.

The new and first-class steamship

PERIT

will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

The entirely new steamship LEO will sail as above, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

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connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships

ARIADNE, Capt. CRABY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,

will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

Steamship GEN. SEDGWICK leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

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STAR LINE.

Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

WOMEN COLONIZING THE FAR WEST.

Hundreds of Marriageable Young Women Going to Washington Territory.

Brilliant Prospect for the Settlers and Miners of the Pacific Slope.

History and Progress of the Enterprise.

For several years past the scheme of female colonization for the Far West and the newly settled Territories on the Pacific slope, has been extensively discussed and widely approved. The fact that a scarcity of women existed in those far away and newly settled regions, while a superabundance of the fairer sex abounded in New-England and the Middle States, naturally led many to believe that any feasible plan looking toward the removal of these two great drawbacks, would be a beneficial and desirable one for both sections. Several schemes have from time to time been set forth with but indifferent success, the projectors not taking that active interest in the enterprise so necessary to a prosperous culmination.

Now, however, we have something tangible, and an enterprise that seems to possess all the elements of success, for the prime mover uses his personal effort and private means to promote the novel and interesting enterprise. This scheme is simply the gathering together of some seven or eight hundred young and marriageable women, of unexceptionable character, and some little private means, and shipping the same in a steamship, via Cape Horn, to Washington Territory, there to be provided with employment, and in many instances comfortable homes.

The scheme has so far progressed that seven hundred young women, thirty or forty families and twenty young men will sail from this port in the first week of October, in the steamship *Continental*, for Washington Territory. The party emigrate to the Pacific coast under the superintendence of Mr. A. S. MERCER, a resident of Washington Territory, a member of the Territorial Council, and an authorized agent by appointment of Gov. PICKERING.

Many of our readers will naturally inquire

WHO THE EMIGRANTS ARE,

and whence they come. We will endeavor to satisfy such natural inquiries. It appears that the largest number of the young women who accompany the expedition, and whose presence constitutes its principal feature, are from the New-England States. They are chiefly the daughters of soldiers. Their ages vary from sixteen to twenty-five years; some few are older. They are guaranteed employment when they arrive in Washington Territory, with a sufficient remuneration to make them independent. Although this is not a matrimonial adventure, it being expressly stipulated that the wages of the girls shall be adequate for their support without recourse to marriage, there is not the most distant probability that any young woman who desires to marry will be prevented.

These girls, we are assured, are, in respect to education and personal qualities, equal to the average of women in this or any other State; many of them go out as teachers, and others are to engage in any occupation with which they are familiar. None of them are received without ample recommendations. The wages they are to receive is $4 a week *in gold*. About one-third of the whole number will pay $25 each towards defraying the expenses of their journey. All the others go free.

The few families who emigrate in this company are mechanics, who are much needed on the Pacific coast. About one-half of them are shoemakers; the remainder have useful trades. The young men who are of the party have been soldiers, and were in the service from the beginning of the war. Several of them were wounded.

It will thus be seen that every care has been exercised in the selection of the female emigrants, while advantage has been taken of the absolute want of some few male emigrants, for the better protection of the women, to supply the colony with much-needed mechanics and young men of useful and business habits. Now that we have shown exactly what kind of emigrants are going, and for what they are going, we purpose examining the causes which led to the

INCEPTION OF THE SCHEME.

From diligent inquiry, we learn that Mr. MERCER, the founder of this expedition, came to the East two years ago, and on his return to the Territory took with him twelve young women, who were guaranteed employment as the members of the present company have been. Nearly all taught school, and received for their services from fifty to eighty dollars a month. They did not become lonesome or tired of the Territory, nor have they desired to return. Several of them are now married, and their places as teachers are vacant. The success of this first enterprise encouraged Mr. MERCER to extend his plans so that they would comprise the emigration of a shipload of women. He was duly commissioned by Gov. PICKERING as an agent of Washington Territory, and the Governor also gave a most flattering letter of recommendation, in which Mr. MERCER'S high character and responsibility were fully certified. Mr. MERCER was also provided with letters of introduction to prominent persons in this city and in the Eastern States. With these documents he started from the Territory in February last, and came directly to New-York.

It was Mr. MERCER'S intention to see Mr. LINCOLN immediately on his arrival here, and to lay the plan of emigration before him; not doubting that the President would at once approve the plan, and aid it by designating a government vessel in which the daughters and widows of soldiers might be taken to Washington Territory, to be provided with homes without expense to themselves. He naturally thought Mr. LINCOLN would not only acquiesce in the propriety and justice of this course, but would also give such assistance as would render the scheme certain of success.

Mr. MERCER arrived in this city on the 14th of April and the next morning the dreadful news of the assassination of the President was received. Under these circumstances Mr. MERCER felt compelled to abandon that portion of his plan. Although somewhat discouraged at losing the support of Mr. LINCOLN, he so confidently believed he would have received from the President, had he lived, still Mr. MERCER did not lose hope in the ultimate feasibility and success of his novel undertaking. Thinking that the time had not arrived for a successful canvass of the ocean project, he decided to do what he could to encourage emigration overland, and made a journey to Kansas with that view. Subsequently he returned to New-York, and devised a plan by which he proposed to take one hundred and fifty young women and one hnndred and fifty families to the Pacific coast, on the condition that the passage-money of all persons should be paid by themselves, but that work should be found for them in the Territory at specified wages. He traveled through Massachusetts, distributed circulars embodying his plan, and held many conferences with varying prospects, but not positive success. Failing in this latter scheme, Mr. MERCER undauntedly determined

TO TRY AGAIN,

and with this end in view he visited Massachusetts, and sought an interview with Gov. ANDREW. During his tour he earnestly directed attention to the advantages of the kind of emigration proposed, from Massachusetts and from other States of the East, where there is too large a proportion of females, to the States and Territories of the West, where the proportion is too small. Mr. MERCER'S proposition was, in brief, that he would himself agree to provide the provisions for the emigrants while on their way to the Pacific, as well as to procure them homes, if the government would furnish a vessel manned and coaled for the purpose. The Governor gave Mr. MERCER a letter to the Secretary of War, fully approving the objects of the emigration, and certifying to the character of Mr. MERCER as a proper person to take charge of the emigrants.

HIS EFFORTS AT WASHINGTON.

Armed with the countenance of Gov. ANDREW and his letter in his pocket, Mr. MERCER proceeded to Washington to seek help from the government. Although Gov. ANDREWS had addressed his letter to the Secretary of War, Mr. MERCER did not present it to Mr. STANTON. He had heard that that officer was not easily accessible, and anticipated failure; he, therefore, approached the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. WELLES heard him through, and said he could see no objection to the plans; on the contrary, he thought the government might justly grant the aid desired. He, however, could do nothing; all the vessels over which he had any control were for war purposes, and not for the transportation of passengers. Mr. STANTON, he said, had all the transports, which alone were fitted for the service required. The Secretary added that Mr. MERCER might say to Mr. STANTON from him that he thought the persons whom it was proposed to assist to Washington Territory had claims upon the government that ought to be regarded.

WHAT GEN. GRANT THOUGHT.

Strange enough, Mr. MERCER did not even then go to Mr. STANTON, although the diffidence is hard to explain. Instead of the Secretary of War, he went to see Col. BOWERS, the efficient Adjutant-General of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, with whom he was already acquainted, and the Colonel consented to help him as much as possible. Mr. MERCER drew up an outline of his scheme, and the paper was put into the hands of Gen. GRANT, with such explanations as the Colonel could give. The next day Mr. MERCER met Gen. GRANT and introduced himself. The General had in his hand the paper Col. BOWERS had given him. He said to Mr. MERCER that he had thought of the matter, and approved it. He felt sure the officers of the government would embrace every opportunity presented to assist women who had lost their fathers in the service. He told Mr. MERCER he would see the President and lay the matter before him, as he felt the object was one to commend itself, being every way praiseworthy.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES.

The next day Gen. GRANT saw Mr. JOHNSON. The President gave his approval, and by his direction the matter was referred to the Secretary of War. The Lieutenant-General advised with Mr. STANTON, who gave his cordial assent; but they decided that as the proposition involved something entirely new, it should be given into the charge of Maj.-Gen. HOWARD.

EVERYTHING GOES WELL.

This being the state of affairs Gen. GRANT sent Mr. MERCER to Gen. HOWARD, with directions to say to him that he (Gen. GRANT) was ready to issue any order Gen. HOWARD might think necessary to carry into effect the proposed emigration. Mr. MERCER then explained his project to Gen. HOWARD, who thought exceedingly well of it, and who said he would do anything he could in favor of it. Mr. MERCER made a statement of the scheme in writing, and then the General gave him the desired recommendation, on which Gen. GRANT sent an order to Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster at New-York, to assign a steamer for the purpose of carrying to Washington Territory the females who might be designated by Mr. MERCER. Gen. VAN VLIET, when he received the order, said nothing he could do to facilitate it should be wanting. The arrangement thus concluded was according to the original proposition, by which Mr. MERCER was to provide the food for the emigrants, and the government was to see to it that they were conveyed to the place of their destination. Mr. MERCER then proceeded to make arrangements for the voyage.

GETTING READY.

On his arrival in Massachusetts, Mr. MERCER issued circulars and traveled from place to place in that State and in the States of Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Maine. His headquarters remained in New-York. He requested that letters on the subject of emigration, and intended for him, should be directed thither; and as he passed to various towns, he telegraphed to New-York, and they were sent to him every three days. His programme was as follows: He usually spent two or three days in larger towns, and young ladies and their friends were invited to call upon him for the information he desired to give, and for general conversation, by which they could ascertain what chances there might be for them in a new country.

His visitors were many, and young women of all classes of society came to him for information. Mr. MERCER told them of Washington Territory; its resources, scenery and prospects; described society there, and explained to each applicant, when he had learned what her qualifications were, the circumstances under which she would probably live and support herself after the settlement in the Territory. Some of the girls thought the distance too far, others again expressed their willingness to take the journey, and their readiness to accept the better prospects offered them in the West. Mr. MERCER visited about one hundred towns. The result of his labor was that four hundred girls agreed to join the expedition.

DIFFICULTIES.

Notwithstanding his constant endeavors, Mr. MERCER found many difficulties to overcome, and many discouragements to combat. Editors of prominent newspapers, to whom he had confided his plans, refused to give him any countenance or support, or even to allow him to say through their journals what he intended to do. The local newspapers of Massachusetts did not favor him; and some of the people thought him a curious individual, with a curious scheme; they accused him of seeking to carry off girls for the benefit of miserable old bachelors; and they threw their influence against him and all that he did. These individuals ridiculed the women who were willing to go to Washington Territory, and told them they had better not allow themselves to be taken away to be lost among the "Amarugens," as they called the inhabitants of Washington Territory.

But Mr. MERCER prospered; he was known to many persons. The few girls he had taken to Washington Territory had sent word to all their friends that they might trust him implicitly, and that they could not possibly do better than come to the West, of which the writers gave glowing accounts in their letters. Thus was success won.

RED TAPE AND NO VESSEL.

About the 1st of August Mr. MERCER came to this city to make preparations for the departure of his expedition. He saw Gen. VAN VLIET, and proposed to have the time fixed for the sailing of the vessel. The General answered that he thought Mr. MERCER could not depend upon any aid from the government. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS had declined to allow the use of a vessel to carry the emigrants; Gen. GRANT showing no right to issue the order for it.

Here was a very unpleasant state of affairs. He had made contracts with the four hundred girls, and had given each of them a paper which, on presentation to him in this city, entitled the holder to a free passage to Washington Territory. How to proceed was then a very serious question. The cost of taking the girls in the ordinary manner to the Pacific coast would be $300 each, ($120,000 in all,) a sum of money Mr. MERCER could not control. He went to Washington, and Gov. ANDREW followed. Mr. MERCER laid the facts before Col. BOWERS; but Gen. GRANT was absent on his tour to Canada, and the Colonel could do nothing. The subject was brought to the attention of the Assistant Secretary of War, who, when application was made, was in charge of the office, and an inquiry into the facts, for the purpose of learning why Gen. GRANT'S directions had not been carried out, was ordered.

Finally Mr. MERCER went to Gen. MEIGS and debated the matter. That officer made no objections to the plan of emigration, but he said the government could not incur an expense of $50,000 to carry it into effect. The department had abandoned the project of sending a vessel to the Pacific, where one was much wanted for the government service.

Gen. MEIGS finally said that he would allow the vessel to go if Mr. MERCER would man, coal and provision her. The latter agreed to the proposal on the ground that he must do so or fail altogether to comply with his engagements. Gen. MEIGS made an order accordingly. It was approved in the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. MERCER came to this city with it, and the steamship *Continental* was designated to make the voyage.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE

are now nearly concluded, and the whole number of emigrants who have up to this time agreed to go, is about seven hundred, six hundred and fifty of whom are women. Negotiations with other persons are in progress, and it is considered certain that the number of women will be not less than seven hundred.

The girls will be notified to come to New-York as soon as the vessel is ready, probably next week. They will arrive by rail and by steamboat from all directions, and will go on board at once. Gov. ANDREW will make an address to them on the occasion of their departure.

As stated before, the whole expense of sending the steamer to Washington Territory will be paid by Mr. MERCER, and the figure will be from $70,000 to $80,000; of which sum $30,000 will be for coal. The amount he will receive from the girls and from the other emigrants, will not exceed $10,000. All Mr. MERCER'S means are involved in this scheme.

MR. MERCER'S CREDENTIALS.

The following is the letter given to Mr. MERCER by the Governor of the Territory:

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, } OLYMPIA, Jan. 14, 1865. }

To all to whom these presents shall come; greeting:

Know ye, that I take great pleasure in stating that the bearer of this letter, Hon. ASA SHINN MERCER, of Seattle, in King County, W. T., is a gentleman of the best standing in society, is universally respected as a man o honor, integrity and moral worth.

Mr. MERCER will visit the Eastern and Western States to work in the noble and good cause of aiding women of respectability to better their condition in life, by securing good homes in a new and exceedingly healthy and productive country.

Entire confidence may be placed in his statements and propositions, and in all his invitations to young women to accompany him to Washington Territory.

Very respectfully yours, &c., &c.,
WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

Such is the history of this interesting and novel enterprise for the emigration of some seven hundred ambitious young women. Let us hope it will attain that positive success so confidently prophesied for it by the energetic projector and his supporters.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organization of Two New Engine Companies.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met yesterday in regular afternoon session. Present—Messrs PINCKNEY and BROWN.

COMMUNICATIONS

were received from ANDREW CAMPBELL, No. 404 Fourth-avenue, calling attention to the action of Engine Company No. 12; from C. L. KONOLLMAN, declining to do duty; from Chief Engineer transmitting expulsion of A. J. TABAGH, Hose Company No. 38; from JAMES OATES, declining appointment as fireman; from PHILIP C. BENJAMIN, Foreman Hose Company No. 61, asking for carriage belonging to Hose Company No. 8; from MICHAEL WAGNER, Engine Company No. 31, preferring sundry charges against members of said company; from Foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4, tendering resignation of THOS. CONNER; from Chief Engineer in relation to premises lately occupied by Engine Company No. 5 in Ann-street; from numerous citizens in Twentieth Ward asking that the Steam Engine Company No. 15 be retained at No. 452 West Thirty-sixth-street; from Chief Engineer transmitting communication from the Chief Engineer of the Bridgeport Fire Department, asking price of sundry hose carriages; from Foreman of Hose Company No. 15, relative to sale of company. Resignations and furlough granted; all the other communications appropriately referred.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported on the expulsion of John Hinds, of Engine Company No. 34, and find that he was unable to do duty, having lost a leg. They recommended his return to honorable standing in said company. Adopted.

The same committee reported on the organization of a new engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 9, to be located at No. 55 East Broadway, with the following members: Foreman, Stewart Carson; Assistant Foreman, P. H. Stewart; Engineer, Thos. Haley; Stoker, David O'Keefe; Driver, John J. Herrick; Firemen, E. Van Blunt, John Knapp, E. R. Bertine, E. McArdle, E. Roche, J. Conway and W. Hogan. Adopted.

The same committee also recommended that the officers and members of Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 8 be relieved from duty. Adopted.

The same committee recommended the appointment of JAMES CAMPBELL as fireman in Metropolitan Engine Company No. 20. Adopted.

The same committee recommended appointment of FRANCIS MURRY as fireman in Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4. Adopted.

The same committee reported on the expulsion of CYRUS J. FROST, by Truck Company No. 10, and recommended said expulsion be reversed. Adopted.

The same committee reported the organization of a new engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Co. No. 8, at No. 91 Ludlow-street, with the following members: Foreman, Robert V. Mackey; assistant foreman, Ed. C. Hoyt; engineer, Jas. Hamilton; stoker, W. H. John; driver, J. B. Hinchman; privates Jas. Neville, J. H. Griffiths, W. H. Sanders, W. H. Woods, D. Closey, Wm. Long and Noah L. Chamberlain. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Supplies reported favorably on giving the contract for erection of a stable in Ludlow-street to WM. HAW, Jr., for the sum of $2,000, he being the lowest bidder. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Telegraph reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to expedite the prompt payment of the amounts due to the members of the department, the Treasurer deliver to the Foreman of each company, on the 5th of October, prox., and thereafter on the first day of each month, the amount due the members of such company; and that said officers be required to deliver the same to the men of their respective companies on the same day as received, and return the pay rolls to the Treasurer, properly receipted, on the following day; when the first day of the month occurs on Sunday, payment to be made on the next day thereafter. Adopted.

The same committee also recommended an appropriation of $25 for the care and attendance necessary for J. TRENIAN, injured in performance of his duty. Adopted.

The board then adjourned.

The Polytechnic Association—Opening of the Season—The First Fall Meeting.

The regular weekly meetings of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute were resumed on Thursday evening at the Cooper Union, a large attendance being present. The evening was spent in examining the novelties now on exhibition at the Fair. The Chairman, in opening the association for this season, dwelt with much effect upon many improvements in the arts during the war, now happily ended. His remarks were listened to with marked attention throughout, and at times he was justly applauded.

The first article brought up for notice and discussion was a patent "monkey-wrench," combining qualities which rendered it serviceable for either a pipe-wrench or a cutting-wrench. It is a useful as well as a novel invention.

A knitting machine was next brought up and discussed; with it any one can beat his grandmother in making stockings.

Prof. BRADLEY, a well-known electrician, next was called by the Chairman, and explained an improved electric magnetic machine. This machine is said to be capable of sending a message 900 miles when the one now in use is only good for about 450 miles.

The Parmelee Pianoforte Company, of New-Haven, explained their new style of instrument in which the tuning block is dispensed with. Mr. E. H. OSBORN explained the construction.

The most curious and scientific subject on exhibition was the "Ele trical Railway and Package Express," the invention of the celebrated chemist, Dr. PARMELEE. From what we saw of the workings at the Polytechnic, it appears that there is no limit to the speed at which a train may be driven over this track, except that of atmospheric pressure, which exceeds that of 120 miles per hour. Whether it is proposed to construct a railway upon this principle, or whether it was presented as a scientific curiosity for the purpose of showing what may be accomplished, we could not ascertain. It is certainly a curiosity, and attracts much attention.

The discussion of the evening closed with a critical examination of the Patent Packages—articles desirable and useful. Mr. HOLDER explained their uses; they were for inn-keepers, druggists, collar makers, and a variety of uses.

The Polytechnic Club will be open every Thursday evening during the Winter, under the patronage of the American Institute. It has for its object the advancement of art and science, and is much frequented by learned and distinguished artisans and scientific men.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.
1. Overture to "Le Pre Aux Clerc's".....Herold.
2. Promenade, "Hoch Von Dockstein".....Basquit.
3. Allegro Con Brio, from Symphonie No. 7..Beethoven.

PART II.
4. March, "American Camp".....Kochkeller.
5. Overture to "Jessonda".....Spohr.
6. Quickstep from "Ill Gimamento".....Mercadante
7. Grand Selection from Moses.....Rossini.

PART III.
8. Polka, "Humoristen".....Bilse.
9. Fantasia on "Beautiful Dreamer....H. B. Dodworth.
10. Rataplan "De la Gloria," from "Ill Forza del Destino".....Verdi.
11. Galop "Alma Sieges".....Stasny.

The Union.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MARCUS L. WARD CLUB—GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT PATERSON.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Wigwam. Although the Democrats had a great deal of firing and noise, yet it did not decrease the attendance, for the old Wigwam was completely filled, a large number being ladies, who seemed to be as much in earnest about the right men being put in office as anyone else. The orators of the evening were Gen. HITZ, of Kentucky, and Col. HAWKINS, of Tennessee. Gen. HITZ was the first speaker presented to the audience. Gen. HITZ, on taking the stand, spoke substantially as follows: Fellow-citizens: When engaged some two years ago in the service of my country, I had the pleasure of appearing before you in the City of Paterson. I told you then that I believed the rebellion would be put down, because our cause was a just one, and the God of our battles was a just God. But as I said to you, if I had been deceived or mistaken, and if it would be the decree of Providence that this government should be severed as strongly and tenaciously as I clung to life I humbly and sincerely prayed that God should not allow me to witness the destruction of this glorious Union, and He has not. [Applause.] And now that our country is once more freed from bloodshed, it becomes you, my fellow-citizens, to buckle on the armor, and put patriotic and faithful men at the head of your State Government—men who have been trustworthy during the late struggle, for only such will be faithful and trustworthy in time of peace. The speaker then gave a lengthy account of his services under Gen. REUSSEAU, and the many battles that that able General was engaged in. He said: Ask Gen. ROUSSEAU what he would do with these Copperheads you have up North, and he would say, "I would send them every one over to the rebels." [Cheers.] In relation to the candidates he could say nothing, as he did not know them, except that he had heard that Mr. WARD was the soldier's friend, [cheers—"That's so,"] and that Gen. RUNYON was always opposed to the Union cause, and therefore he was not his friend. This State is the only one that has not come out boldly for the side of the government, and now it is your duty to come out fearlessly, so that you may have your State free. When you do that, you, as a State, will be prosperous, and we will have a happy and peaceful confederacy, such as the world has never before seen. [Great cheering.] Col. HAWKINS was then presented, and greeted with raptures of applause. He said: As you have heard from Kentucky it would be well to hear from my native State, I have visited the enemy's camp on the corner above before I came here, and I heard a man speaking there whom they call WINDFIELD, but I think there is more wind than field. [Laughter.] He has been speaking against me, and said that the gentlemen now traveling through the State, with their shoulder-straps are Copperheads. [Laughter.] Now I think the best thing we can do is to go down to them and give them battle, as we are three to their one, and before the election in November we will be five to their one. [Cheers.] The Colonel then gave a description of his sufferings in the South, and the horrid effects of slavery. The meeting was continued up till a late hour.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION—GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT MOUNT ORANGE—SPEECHES BY COL. HAWKINS AND JOHN Y. FOSTER.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Library Hall, on Wednesday evening, in support of the Union ticket. An announcement that Col. HAWKINS and JOHN Y. FOSTER were to address the meeting, drew together a very large crowd of people. The hall was filled to overflowing, together with the stairs and corridors leading to it. From early in the evening cannons were fired at intervals, and the people, both men, women and children, flocked from all parts. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order. The Secretary's report was read, together with a list of officers, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. ADAMS, the President of the club, opened the meeting with a few preliminary remarks, stating that there were three classes of persons who were welcome to attend these meetings. The first class was all orderly disposed persons, the second all respectable Democrats, and the third was their lady friends [cheers] for a body of men that were not willing to have their mothers, sisters and female acquaintances attend their meetings and listen to their proceedings should not be allowed to exist. [Applause.] At this stage of the proceedings, Col. HAWKINS and Mr. FOSTER entered the hall, and were greeted with loud cheers. The Chairman then introduced to the meeting Mr. FOSTER, who delivered a long and able address. After alluding briefly to the state of the country now, compared with this time last year, he went on to show the importance of having the right kind of men at the head of the government, declaring that those who stood up manfully for the cause of freedom and right were the men to be placed as rulers, and not those whom he designated as "snakes" and "Copperheads," who refused to obey the command when it was given to march up to the enemy's front, (referring to Gen. RUNYON.) The speaker then referred at length to the character of the opposing candidate for Governor, and what he had done to hinder the speedy termination of the war—to prevent the draft, &c., all of which he was prepared to prove by official documents, speeches, &c., which he had in his possession. The speaker was interrupted a few times in the delivery of his speech, but owing to the excellent corps of officers who presided quiet was almost instantly restored. Col. HAWKINS was the next speaker who was introduced, and was welcomed with almost deafening cheers. He prefaced his remarks by giving a very interesting account of his early life, and also of the sufferings and privations which he and those who were with him endured, all because they dared to stand by the old flag. He was constantly interrupted by outbursts of applause. At the conclusion of his remarks some national airs were sung, and the meeting dispersed very quietly at a late hour.

UNION MEETING AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A meeting of the Union men of New-Brunswick was held at Greers Hall, on Wednesday night last, and was densely crowded. The newly-elected Mayor, JOHN T. JENKINS, called the meeting to order and nominated for Chairman Rev. Dr. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER. Upon taking the chair Dr. COLLIER said that it was well known that he was a political priest, and had been the past four years, and he meant to be until the issues arising out of the war are settled. New-Jersey had done nobly in furnishing troops, and what she has done with the bullet we are to supplement with the ballot. Gen. THOMAS M. HEE, of Mississippi, was next introduced, and retained the attention of the audience for nearly two hours, in a most eloquent and able speech. He said that until the past three months his home was in Kentucky, and he was nominally the owner of forty slaves; but if the question was between slavery and the Union he would declare for the Union. It was strange there should be apologists in the North for slavery. Since the war he heard men talk here and could not tell whether they belonged to us or the rebels, and did more harm than double their number would in the ranks of the enemy.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of Jersey City and vicinity, was held at Cooper Hall on Thursday night. The club from Newark was also present, making about 600 soldiers and sailors, and the hall being found insufficient, a meeting was also organized outside. Gen. JOHN RAMSEY, presided. After music and singing by the Union Glee Club, of New-York, Major JAMES HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth, was introduced and made one of his stirring and eloquent addresses. He pictured the heroic deeds of our soldiers who have so nobly sustained the flag, and paid a high tribute to their patriotism and valor. Notwithstanding that the war is over, the struggle between liberty and despotism still continues, but the struggle is confined to the State of New-Jersey. A meeting was also organized outside at which Col. COOPER presided, and Col. JAMES FAIRMAN was introduced, who, for an hour and a half held the vast assemblage in closest attention, in a speech of great force and eloquence.

UNION MEETING AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Anderson Hall on Wednesday evening. The large hall was densely packed, showing that even in Bergen County the people are enthusiastic for WARD and the constitutional amendment. Eloquent addresses were made by GEO. F. NOYES, Esq., and Major JAMES HAGGERTY. Mr. NOYES forcibly argued in behalf of the amendment, showing the essential antagonism between freedom and slavery, and that while slavery is dead, it must not be allowed to remain unburied. Major HAGGERTY in his usual happy style electrified the audience by his telling points and apt illustrations, and made an eloquent appeal for the amendment, maintaining that the success of the Union cause is, and all along has been, inseparably connected with the welfare of the laboring masses.

LAW REPORTS.

The Larkins-King Case in the Supreme Court—Conclusion of the Testimony—The Case to be Summed Up To-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 29.

Before Judge Barnard.

Anne Larkins vs. *Frederick J. King.*—The examination of witnesses in this case was continued yesterday. The following is the testimony given:

Dr. Charles Swan testified: I recognize Mrs. Larkins; she is now in court; I attended her children in July last; she lived in New-York then, and was known as Mary Simpson; I have no doubt as to her identity; I was called to visit her some time between the 4th of of July and the 1st of August; I paid her five or six visits; Dr. Kissam consulted with me; she was introduced to him as Mary Simpson.

Cross-examined—I knew the name from the hotel register; she is a woman about five feet high, with gray hair; she spoke English with an Irigh brogue; she had a nurse with her.

Plaintiff recalled—I knew Dr. Swan; he attended my children in July last; I was present at Mr. Fogarty's office when the latter and Mr. King had an interview; Mr. King then said that Ann Larkins and Mary Simpson were one and the same person; I indorsed the drafts in his presence; Mr. Splithorn, and another man named Morange, were present at the time; I never wrote anything on the drafts after they were handed to Mr. King; Mr. King, at that interview, said that I received the drafts as Mary Simpson from Havana; King did not then state that other parties had an interest in the drafts, but he said the three drafts were my property; I boarded in the same house with Romero and Dominguez; I never saw Mr. Porter count money in King's office; no person had any of the drafts on that day; nobody but Porter was present when he indorsed the draft; I left the boarding-house because the landlady was intoxicated; Madame Calderon occupied the second parlor, in which there were three beds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker—I have not seen any of my counsel since yesterday, but I saw Marquette on Broadway, in the street; he did not tell me anything about this case; Mr. Cruz was at the house on Thursday.

Q.—Is he (Cruz) the father of the children? A.—I decline answering; I shall have a nurse on Thursday; that woman was one hour with me at the Astor House; we came together from Havana; she spoke Spanish; after she left me at the Astor House I obtained a nurse from the intelligence office; Mr. King went with me to Fogarty, for the purpose of acting together; I abandoned Mr. King because I had no confidence in him any longer; I don't remember much of the conversation with King.

Hiram Marquette testified: I had an interview with Frederick J. King, the lawyer, who is the defendant in this case; he told me that he saw the document in question.

Charles L. Splithorn testified: I am one of the plaintiff's counsel; I know both the parties to this suit; Mr. King, the defendant, has stated to me that he claimed the sum of $10,000; plaintiff asked him if it was true that he said he advanced the money, and defendant indignantly denied having done so; he said he merely claimed his legal fees. Being cross-examined, he said: I am over fifty years of age; I have no partner, and have no interest in Mr. Fogarty's business; have no fees to expect from this case; I arrived here ten years ago, from Belgium, whence I was exiled; I was admitted to the bar shortly after my arrival; the conversation took place in our front office, fronting on Pine-street; I first saw the plaintiff about July 31; she came to Mr. Fogarty's with Mr. Ward; she stated then that she had no confidence in Mr. King, and wanted Mr. Fogarty to look after her interest; I am a counsel, and take a moral interest in the case, but don't know how far I was engaged in this case; I saw Mr. King two or three days thereafter; I called, at Mr. Fogarty's request, on the Sheriff, who told me that Mr. King claimed $10,000; she came a day or two after; King was present; he then stated that Miss Larkins and Miss Simpson were the same persons; Mr. Fogarty and King advised her to stay here, and not to go to Havana; there was no ill-feeling between King and plaintiff; and no such feeling was shown to Aug. 1, when she heard that the Sheriff had said that King had a lien of $10,000 on the draft.

Emile B. Morel testified that he was a lawyer of this city, and had his office at No. 3 Pine-street; he was present during the conversation alluded to by the last witness. King said Ann Larkins and Mary Simpson were one and the same person. After some further testimony of an unimportant nature, the counsel on either side gave notice that the evidence was concluded, and that they would sum up the case this morning, commencing at 10 A. M.

Collision in Hell Gate—Duty of Steamers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Elijah W. Carpenter vs. *the Steamer Island City.*—This was a libel for a collision. The libelant was the owner of the schooner *Peri*, which was sunk by a collision with the steamer in Hell Gate. The District Court held that the collision was occasioned by the schooner's own fault, and dismissed the libel, and from this decree the libelant appealed to this Court.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred off Hallett's Point, between the schooner *Peri* and the steamer *Island City*, on the morning of the 27th of September, 1862, at about 9:30 o'clock A. M., in which the schooner was considerably damaged. The wind was very light N. N. E., the tide strong flood. The schooner was on her passage into the sound from the City of New-York, making her way through Hell Gate. The steamer was coming down from Mamaroneck to the city. The schooner had tacked across from Hallet's Cove toward the New-York shore, and again came about, when abreast, or nearly so, of Astoria, and made again for the Long Island shore. She had got some slight headway on this tack, when the wind entirely failed her, and she was in danger of being swept by the tide on to the shore; whereupon the master immediately took measures to bring her about, her motion in the water being sufficient to accomplish this maneuver; but, from the loss of the wind, she drifted along in the tide by Hallet's Point, when she was struck on her starboard quarter, abaft her forechains, by the steamer.

The steamer came down in the eddy to Hallet's Point, the usual track for small steamers, and having seen the schooner below, endeavored to stop in the eddy to allow her to pass, but her (the steamer's) bow having caught in the tide, she shot across the schooner's trail while drifting, which occasioned the collision.

The learned counsel for the steamer, aware that it was her duty to take care and avoid the schooner, as a general rule, has endeavored to show that the schooner was in fault, and by reason of which the collision was unavoidable; that in her tack to the Long Island shore she approached too near the rocks, and that on coming about her stern struck them, which had the effect to carry her head by the tide toward the shore, and which brought her against the steamer; and that if she had tacked about sooner, she would have avoided the rocks, and the drift by the tide would have carried her across the bows of the steamer in safety.

But, as respects this charge of fault against the schooner, it must be said, that the failure of the wind left the vessel in a helpless condition, and that everything seems to have been done which was fairly within the means of the master and hands. The real fault, upon the proofs in the case, is rather attributable to the neglect of the steamboat in not taking instant measures to stop in the eddy on first discovering the situation of the schooner in the midst of these dangerous waters. If she had, the latter would have passed the point in safety. There was time enough after the schooner was seen to have stopped in the eddy, and kept out of the tide till she had passed; but, as the steamer was going at the rate of some fifteen miles the hour, the delay was fatal. Before she could be stopped, she got into the tide, and intercepted the drift of schooner.

Decision below reversed, with reference.

For libellant and appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondent, Mr. J. M. Smith.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have just been admitted to probate: Joseph Colgate, Adeline Matilda Bulkley, John Miller, Conrad Hartig, Joseph W. Kellogg, Charles Tappell, John Ridley, F. A. Kupfer, John B. Hagany, M. Donnelly.

The will of Ann Kelly bequeaths to the Roman Catholic Institution under the charge of Rev. Dr. Ives, $200; to the House of the Good Shepherd, $100; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince-street, the proceeds of the sale of the store No. 615 Third-avenue.

The will of Ellen Redmond bequeaths to the Church of St. Joseph Seraph, $200.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Frank Pohle and Kate Talma were the only prisoners tried at this court yesterday. They were jointly indicted for stealing from Jeremiah Lambert, a dry goods dealer in Greenwich-street, a quantity of calico and cotton cloth of the value of $43. The testimony showed that the goods were taken by Kate Talma, the male prisoner only having been seen in the act of helping her to tie them up. The man was acquitted, and the woman convicted of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

James Reynolds, heretofore convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Joseph E. Parsons, who pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The court adjourned *sine die*.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 29.

The following decisions of cases argued at the May Term, 1865, before Justices INGRAHAM, CLERKE and BARNARD, have been made: Bacon *vs.* Gilman; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J. F. F. Thompson and wife *vs.* Jane Liftchild et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by INGRAHAM, Justice, CLERKE dissenting. The People *vs.* Cardoza, &c.; adjustment of costs modified by deducting half additional costs. Opinion by CLERKE, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 29.

By Justice Moncrief.

Ferdinand Sperher *vs.* Anna Lochmtz; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event. John Clark *vs.* John J. Kane; motion granted. Elizabeth McCoy *vs.* Frederick L. Vulte et al.; motion granted and reference ordered. James Haslett *vs.* James Gill; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 29.

By Justice Barnard.

J. C. Cary *vs.* Alexander Woods et al.; motion denied. Kate Hicks *vs.* Charles C. Hicks; judgment of divorce granted. Edwin C. Clarke *vs.* Mary F. Clarke; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Caroline Blanguist *vs.* Carl J. Blanguist; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for OCTOBER, contains Heads and characters; History in the Human Face; Christain Creeds; The American Man; Our Social Relations;